THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2371.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON the 29th Instant, under the Patronage of the HONORABLE MR. NEWNHAM, the SIGNORA BARTOLINI will give her second Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, accompanied with a full Orchestre : Piano Forte or Guitar. Leader and first Violin Signor Mathias de Freitas.

Doors to be opened at 7, and the performance to commence at 8 P. M. precisely.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC AND SONGS.

PART THE FIRST.

1 Grand Symphony with full Orchestre.

2 A Comic Theatrical Italian Cavatina with full Orchestre, by Signora Bartolini.

3 Dialogue between Signora Bartolini and Signor Pasqual and Duo on Piano Forte and Guitar.

4. Song, The light Guitar, by Signora Bartolini, accompanied with the Guitar.

5. Solo on the Piano Forte, by Signor Pasqual.

6. Rossini's Cavatina from the Opera of Tancredi. Signora Bartolini on the Piano Forte.

7. Song, Signor Pasqual, Piano Forte accompaniment.

8. A Seguidella Espanola, with Guitar Signora Bartolini.

9. Song, When the Balaika; Signora Bartolini with Guitar.

10. A French Song; Signora Bartolini with Guitar.

11. A Comic Theatrical Italian air with Recitativo, Signora Bartolini with full Orchestre.

SECOND PART.

1. Grand Symphony with full Orchestre.

2. A Comic Italian Cavatina by Signora Bartolini, full Orchestra.

3. Instrumental Duo, Signora Bartolini and Signor Pasqual—Piano Forte and Guitar.

4. Song, La Biondina in Gondoletta, by Signora Bartolini, accompanied on the Piano Forte by Signor Gasguae.

5. Duetto Ecco quel fiero instanti, by Signor, and Signora Bartolini accompanied with the Guitar.

6. Song, La Sorte Mia Teramia, by Signore Bartolini with Guitar.

7. Duetto Nel Corpin Non Mi uentos, Signore and Signora Bartolini with Guitar.

8. Rossini's Cavatina Di piacer mi belza il cor, by Signora Bartolini on the Piano Forte.

9. Solo on the Piano Fort by Signor Pasqual.

10. Duetto Amer vi chiedo, Signore and Signora Bartolini with full Orchestre.

11. A Lively Song with Chorus in praise of Bacchus, and returning thanks to the Audience with full Orchestre.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre and at the Signora Bartolini's house, in Bell Lane, in the Fort. Boxes 6 Rupees and Pit 4.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of JOHN SAUNDERS, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of this Court, bearing date the fifteenth day of September instant, the abovenamed Insolvent JOHN SAUNDERS, was for ever discharged, under the Sixty Third Section of the Act, passed in the ninth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled an Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the East Indies, from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of the debts established in this Court against him.

A. FERRIER,
for D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the said Court.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE,
Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of September, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of VALLY MAHOMED KHANOO, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent, hath filed a schedule of his Estate and Effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the Eighteenth day of September instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition is to be heard on the third monday in the month of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his Claim, together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

A. FERRIER,
for D. B. SMITH.
CHIEF CLERK.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 19th day of September, 1834.

FOR Sale, *on moderate terms*— A suite of Bungalow Frames for covering 3 Tents, with stabling and cook rooms. For particulars, apply at the COURIER OFFICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT *Narron Sadasew Sinoy, Julallbhoy Mahomed Hoossien,* and *Nasserwanjee. Limjee, Bellamoria,* Insolvents, have respectively filed schedules of their Estate and Effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the fifteenth day of September, instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petitions will be heard on the third Monday in the month of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvents, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his or their claims together with an Affidavit in support thereof, at the Office of the said Chief Clerk, on paying the usual fees.

A. FERRIER,
for D. B. SMITH, *Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this day 19th of September, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT GOVIND ABBAJEE, formerly residing at Curvao Warry, Aguiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the Act 9, Geo. IV. Cap. 73. together with an assignment and Schedule of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

AL. FERRIER,
For D. B. SMITH,
CHIEF CLERK.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 16th day of September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN MEARNS, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, and Effects of the above named JOHN MEARNS, deceased, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT and ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay, Merchants, two of the partners in the house or Firm of Forbes and Company, at Bombay, as simple contract Creditors on the Estate of the said JOHN MEARNS, deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of CHARLOTTE GOODIFF, formerly of Bombay, but late of BRIGHTON, in the County of Sussex, Widow, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Right, Credits and Effects of the above named CHARLOTTE GOODIFF, deceased, may be granted to JOHN HOLMES, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishmnet, the brother of the said Charlotte Goodiff, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1835.

IT is requested by the EDITOR OF THE COURIER, that any errors in the designation, rank or names of Individuals inserted in the CALENDAR for the present year, may be at an early period, made known at the Courier Office, that they may be corrected ; and if any Gentleman whose name is not in the list of European inhabitants of the Island, will favor the Editor with a note stating the manner he would wish it should be inserted, it shall be accordingly published

20th September, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. will be held at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on Monday, the 22nd instant, at two o'clock P. M. for the consideration of arrangements for declaring a dividend.

A schedule of the claims upon the Estate, will be laid before the meeting, and will afterwards remain open to inspection, and all balances not objected to previously to the commencement of the payment of the first dividend, will be considered as finally adjusted.

JOHN BECKWITH.
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE OF SHOTTON AND CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JAMES SETON, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and sigular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits and Effects of the abovenamed JAMES SETON, deceased, may be granted to BRUCE SETON, Esq., a Captain in the Military Service of the said East India Company, on their said Bombay Establishment, one of the Brothers of the said JAMES SETON, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 28th September, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by public auction, a large upper roomed House, situated at Hoombercary in the neighbourhood of ANNAJEE MESTRY and JERONIMO de SOUZA, belonging to the late PAULO GONSALVES, any persons desirous to buy the said house, are requested to appear at the above date and hour.

Revd. LOURENCO PEREIRA, Vicar.
Executor of the Estate of Paulo Gonsalves, deceased.

Bombay, 19th September, 1834.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Military Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a new set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information :—

No. 1. and 2, are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4..do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6..do...Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8..do...do. Foot Artillery.
" 9 & 10..do...do. Engineers.
" 11 & 12..do...do. European Infantry.
" 13 & 14..do...do. Golundauze Battn.
" 15 & 16..do...do. Native Cavalry.
" 17 & 18..do...do. do. Infantry.
" 19.....Table of Salaries and Personal Allowances to Staff officers in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay.
" 20.....Tables of Gratuity, Half and Full Tentage, House and Horse allowance to the Commissioned officers, calculated for each day, for months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 21.....A Table to facilitate the calculations for broken periods of all monthly allowances, from 4 annas to one thousand rupees, exhibiting the amount for each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 22.....Table shewing the amount of Net Pay to the different ranks of H. M.'s and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, from 1 to 31 days, by which all claims on account of broken periods should be regulated.
" 23.....Revised table of Clothing Stoppages, Tables of Grain Compensation, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the work will contain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to, and are strictly connected with, the Pay and Allowances of the Army ; Forms of Abstracts and Muster Rolls, and of the various Certificates required by officers proceeding to Europe, from all public departments ; together with such other matter as will render it a Compendious and Useful work of reference to Heads of Departments, Paymasters of corps, the officers of the Engineer and Commissariat Departments, etc. The Price of the work is fixed at Rupees 4 per copy ; but as it will not be published until a sufficient number of Subscribers have been obtained, gentlemen wishing to possess copies of it, are requested to send early intimation of their intention.

Letters to be addressed (post-paid) to Mr. J. MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

NEW GOOZRATTI TYPES and Press with apparatus complete, are for sale. Apply to the Editor of the JAMI JAMSHEED. *Bombay, 20th September,* 1834.

VALUABLE and Scarce Medical Works on Sale at the Circulating Library, in Nesbit Lane.

3 Vols. Royal 8vo. Bds Roxburgh's Flora Indica, or descriptions of Indian plants, 1832	45
21 Vols. Royal 8vo. Cloth Bds. The Lancet from commencement in 1823, to April, 1834	300
8. The London Medical Gazette, or Weekly Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences from 8 Dec. 1827, to 30th Sept. 1831, Royal 8vo. Cloth Bds	100
1. Thomas's Way to preserve good health &c. Calf bound	15
1. Accum's Treatise on Adulterations of food and Culinary poisons, Cloth Bds	9
14 Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise view of the latest and most important discoveries in Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy	70

MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO., in returning their best acknowledgements to their Friends, both in the Civil, and Milit ry Services, for the extensive patronage which has been afforded to their Agency. take this opportunity of bringing more generally to the notice of Individuals and Families returning to Europe, that their Premises in London have accommodation for the receipt and care of baggage, which may be deposited in perfect security, and free of expence.

Their experience in Agency business now enables them to guarantee the utmost celerity in the execution of Commissions of every description, and the extent of their dealings the most advantagous rates of purchase that can possibly be secured. Their charges, have been materially reduced since the Establishment of their business, and as every article they ship is now entirely guaranteed in point of quality, no risk attaches to any orders with which they are favored. In Accoutrements and articles of equipment generally, Regimental, as well as personal, a very great saving is ensured by their employment.

From the unvarying testimonials in its favor, they feel justified in most strongly recommending the Beer of Messrs. Ind and Smith's for flavor, lightness, and the length of time it will keep good after bottling, its manufacture having been very greatly improved during the last two seasons.

All information relating to their business, may be obtained on application to their agent at Bombay, Mr. Grey, who, as usual, will receive and forward any Commissions, and transact all business connected with their Establishment.

11, *New Broad Street, London, April 15th,* 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Plain and Varnished Coloured Prints, Caricatures and Albums, comprizing numerous Sporting and other interesting subjects ; also, a variety of Oil paintings, among which are some Landscapes, Heads by the first masters, and various Fancy pieces; also the remainder of an Invoice of Plated Ware, a few Tool Chests, Trunk Locks, Carpenter's Planes, Penknives, Door Locks, Fish Hooks, Iron Wire, &c. &c. &c.

And a variety of neat Household Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, such as, Sideboard, Dining Table in 3 pieces, Work Table, Foot Stools, Tea Poys, Easy Chairs, Dining and Drawing Room ditto, Couches, Globe Lamps complete, a four Post bed, Mattrass, &c. Wardrobe, a dinner service, and sundry Dressing and Bed Room Furniture, with some second hand wearing apparel.

At Noon—A nearly new Bombay built Shigrampo, with Horse and Harness, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer; also a few choice Plants, in Tubs and Pots.

FOR SALE—A White Barb Arab Horse, perfectly sound—Gentle as a Ladies Horse, and steady, &c. Serviceable as a charger or Parade Horse.

ALSO,

An excellent Persian Horse, Buggy and Harness: the Horse is a first rate trotter, and goes well in a Buggy, or as one of a pair, being particularly quiet in Harness.

For particulars—Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR Sale.—The Property of an Officer, about to leave the Presidency, viz:—An elegant Phaeton with Hood, built by *Barker and Co.* London, in perfect repair, with harness for driving and ridings and Postillions' dress complete.

A very superior Stanhope, by *Cork and Spain,* imported new last year, and built to express order, with new set of Harness by *Wilson.*

An English built Buggy.

A country built Curricle, ditto.

A very handsome Bay Arab Horse, upwards of 14-3 high ; has been frequently ridden and driven.

A Chesnut Arab, accustomed to saddle or draught.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 17th Sept., 1834.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have recently received, a small batch of *first rate* Champagne (white Sparkling) at 45 Rupees per dozen.

White Hermitage, at 25 do. do.

And some Superior Pale, Mellow Champagne Brandy, in Cases of 1 Dozen each, at 18 Rupees.

Nesbit Lane, Sept. 19th, 1834.

LETTERS FROM EGYPT.

APPLICATIONS having been made AT THE COURIER OFFICE, for Copies in a PAMPHLET form of the letters which appeared in last Saturday's Courier, Notice is hereby given, that they will so appear in a few days. Price half a Rupee per copy.

SALE BY AUCTION,

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next, 23rd current, will dispose of by public outcry at their rooms, for the most part without limit—the undermentioned goods, viz. An Invoice of Sadlery, consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, Spare Head Stalls, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingles, Martingales, &c, China Camphor wood Trunks of sizes, 150 Pine Cheeses, a quantity of Windsor Soap in boxes, of 6 dozen cakes, a variety of Plated ware, comprising chiefly large round and oblong Salvers, Curry Dishes, Soup Tureens, Coffee Pots, Liquor, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Toast Racks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c. a few large and small Cases of genuine Hollands Gin, 120 dozens of ripe Hodgson's pale ale, a few dozens of Liqueurs and French Claret, about 150 uncleared Lots, Sundry Wines and Liquors, an extensive collection of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicle, Horses and other Cattle that may be received.

Forbes Street, 20th September, 1834.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs BCKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth	Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry	" 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints	" 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., the following Wines, viz:

Pale Sherry in wood, at	500 Rs.	to 600	per	Butt.
Ditto, do.	250	to 300	"	Hhd.
Ditto do. in Bottle, at	18	to 20	"	Gal.
Old Port in 3 doz. cases	18		"	Doz.
Champagne in do.	30		"	"
Gruaud La Rose Claret	20		"	"
Destournel, & Cos. do.	25		"	"
Genl. Palmer's Chateau Margaux Claret,		at 16	Rs.	per doz.
St. Julien Claret, Vintage 1826, at	12		"	"
Ranzan Margaux, do. 1827, a	18		"	"
Sauterne do. 1825, at	18		"	"

Very superior 2nd growth Chateau Lafitte received direct from Messrs. Sonsine and Renovil, Bordeaux, at Rs. 12 at 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

20th Sept., 1834.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—*Cash.*

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine. in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen
Ditto, in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1834..

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs. 20	per	dozen.
Port.....at	Rs. 22	per	doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"	
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"	
Jamaica Rum, at	12	"	
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per	case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per	doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"	
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"	

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 20th Sept., 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Graham's Gin, at Rs. 18 per dozen
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, one Houses in Meadow Street.

Ditto one ditto in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 20th September 1834.

TO bet let—For stabling, avery commodious Range of Warehouses, situated opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's shop, in Rampart Row. For particulars—Apply at the Office of *Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee*, in the Fort.

Bombay, 19th September. 1834

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above LOTTERY are requested to forward their Tickets to BYRAMJEE NASSEARVNJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER, AND Co. for reneval in the second Class.

For renewing whole Tickets Rs. 73 each.
Ditto half ditto..... " 37 "
Ditto quarter ditto..... " 18½ "

Bombay, 19th September, 1834.

ICE for Sale; just landed from the *Ship Corvo*, and may be obtained at any hour of the day at the Ice-house in Bakehouse Lane in any quantity, not less than seven pounds, at the rate of Rupees 4 per Bombay maund,—Cash.

Bombay, 18th September, 1834.

A CARD.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE, has purchased a Fresh Batch of best Bloom Raisins and Pickled Tongues in Kegs, recently brought out by Captain E. Gale, of the Ship *Corvo*.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

A House No. 80 in Rampart row just vacated by James Morley, Esq.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of		Rs.	1,00,000
1 do.	"		30,000.
1 do.	"		15,000.
1 do.	"		10,000.
2 do.	" 5000.		10,000.
6 do.	" 1000.		6,000.
38 do.	" 400,		15,200.
300 do.	" 200,		60,000.
650 do.	" 140.		91,000.
		Rs.	3,37,200

Tickets and shares in the Second Class of the above Lottery for Sale at FROMMURSE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets..... at Rs. 100 each.
Half.....do..... " " 50 "
Quarter.....do..... " " 25 "

The holders of Undrawn Tickets in the 1st Class of the Lottery are requested to forward them to F. S. for renewal in the Second Class with the following amounts, viz.

For Renewing a whole Ticket	Rs.	75	each.
" .....do.....Half.....do.....	"	38	"
" .....do.....Quarter do.....	"	19	"

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1834.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, with all despatch. Has excellent accommodation, —Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE BOUNTY HALL, 401 Tons, HARDING, Commander, has a poop, and will sail in October. Apply to Captain HARDING, at the Office of DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, Captain STOCKLEY, is expected here about the end of this month, and will be despatched about the middle of November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1834

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London early in October, and call on the Coast for Passengers as such offer. Carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 20th September, 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co. Carries a Surgeon.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 20th Sept.*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in all December, or first week in January. calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FREIGHT FOR OPIUM ONLY.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. Alexander Nairne, now loading, and will sail with all dispatch to China.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th September, 1834.

No 383.—The following temporary appointments are made:—

Lieutenant S. Parr, to act as quarter master and Captain H. Lyons, as interpreter to the 23rd regiment native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Liddell, on six certificate.

Bombay Castle, 10th September, 1834.

No. 384.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, the following description of the limits of the Rajcote contonment, be published in general orders, in supercession of the limits described in general orders of the 21st of June, 1834.

	yards.	*feet*
The boundary commences about 100 yards north of Mrs. Barnwell's tomb, on the Jooria road, and it continues, along it to within 280 yards of the Reeah gateway. From thence it turns to the s. w. along the Kottariah road.....	960	.....
It then turns in a N. W. direction towards the bazar	450	.....
From thence it runs up to the pagoda well, leaving the bazar and nullah to the north; it then crosses to the Reeah road	850	.....

Here a nullah commences, which joins the western boundary until it meets the Jooria road.

No. 385.—With reference to the proclamation dated 20th May last, directing that, all public accounts be kept in rupees, annas, and pies, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to avoid fractions, is pleased to fix the amount of certain allowances and stoppages as follows, vizt:

The allowance for sweet meats, instead of 24 and 48 reas, (code of regulations, page 237) to be 1 and 2 annas respectively.

The stoppages for canteen arrack, instead of 24 and 32 reas per diem, (code, pages 68 and 73), to be 1 anna, and 1 anna 4 pies.

Subsistence to recruits instead of 40 and 64 reas per diem, (code, page 519) to be 1 anna 8 pies, and 2 annas 6 pies.

Subsistence to European and native deserters, instead of 80 and 40 reas per diem, (code, page 149) to be 3 annas 4 pies, and 1 anna 8 pies.

Subsistence to camp followers in custody of the cantonment police, instead of 40 reas per diem to be 1 anna 8 pies.

Hospital stoppages, instead of 96 reas per diem, (medical code, page 17) to be 4 annas per diem.

Bombay Castle, 11th September, 1834.

No. 386.—With reference to the general order of the 7th of August 1829, (No. 298), the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of December last, (No. 92) be published in general orders, and to direct, that the medical retiring fund be considered in operation.

Letter from (No. 13). dated 15th April 1833.

With reference to Court's letter of 8th August 1832, forward memorial with strong recommendation in its favor, soliciting that the medical retiring fund be not consolidated with the military retiring fund.

1st. As there appears to be no prospect of amalgamating the military and medical services upon your establishment, in the formation of a retiring fund, we shall not object to the institution of a separate fund for the medical services, as proposed, but we cannot consent to the remitance, through our treasury of so many as three annuities of £ 300 in two years.

2nd. In our dispatch dated the 8th of August, 1832, (No. 54), we stated our willingness to allow the remittance of annuities for the medical service proportioned to the amount which in our dispatch dated the 28th of March, 1832 (No. 27), we expressed our readiness to sanction for the army. In conformity with that intimation, we now authorize the remittance through our treasury, at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee, of one annuity of £ 300 in each year, on account of the medical retiring fund upon your establishment.

3rd. In the event of the fund being finally formed, we will give direction for a clause to be inserted in the covenants of every person hereafter appointed to your medical service, binding himself to subscribe to it.

Bombay Castle, 12th September, 1834.

No. 387.—Surgeon J. P. Riach has returned to his his duty from furlough, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from the 20th May last, the date of his arrival at Tehran.

No. 388.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major R. Pouget. to be inspecting engineer in Guzerat.

Captain J. Jopp, to be executive engineer at Belgaum, on being relieved from his present charge, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 13th September, 1834.

No. 389.—The following promotions and appointment are made:—

11th regiment native infantry.

Promotions.

Jemedar Shaik Hussain to be subedar, and havildar major Shaik Jummal, to be Jemadar, in succession to Shaik Hobeel struck off the strength. Date of rank, 1st Aug. 1834.

Appointment.

Subedar Shaik Moorad to be subedar major, *vice* Shaik Hubeel, struck off the strength,—Date of appointment, 1st August, 1834.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 11th September, 1834.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, is allowed a further extension, to the 1st November next, of the leave of absence granted to him from the commercial department, on the 9th March 1833, and extended on the 5th Feb. 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend the leave of absence granted to doctor Ducat, civil surgeon of Poona, in the government gazette of the 3rd of January, to the 20th of Feb. 1833, to enable him to join his station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September, 1834.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. James Erskin, 1st assistant to the poltical commissioner for Guzeerat, under date the 30th ultimo, and published in the government gazette of the 4th instant, is to commence on the 1st of October, instead of the 15th of Sept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th September, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mrs. midshipman N. J. Jones, of the Honorable Company's service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th September, 1834.

Mr. H. Borradaile, collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency on urgent private affairs for one month, from the 25th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1834.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Sub-collector, in charge of the Dharwar principal collectorate, is permitted to proceed on duty into the Eastern Talooks of the collectorate, from the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GAZETTE.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of James Morley, Esq., whose demise took place yesterday morning, after a very protracted state of ill-health. which he was in the hope of ameliorating by a return to England. Mr. Morley was the Patriarch of the Bombay Bar at which he practised for nearly half a century. He had the reputation of having been an eloquent pleader in his earlier years, but during the latter part of his career, his physical infirmities impaired much of his forensic vigour: and his adherence to the old system of practice, led him occasionally to adopt legal views and modes of bringing them forward, which were considered by others eccentric or unsound. But to the every last, oppressed as he was by the infirmities of age and increasing ill-health, his mental activity, his unshaken independence of spirit, and his rigid, almost obstinate, fidelity to the cause of his client, never forsook him. To the latter virtue, indeed, might be traced much of that peculiarity which distinguished him, and which sometimes gave rise to unpleasant collision with the Bench. Hence, tho' many have occasionally smiled at his odd sallies, tho' some have blamed his rashness, we believe there is not one, from the highest to the lowest, that did not thoroughly esteem the sterling honesty and independence of his character. The Natives reposed in him the most unbounded confidence; and he merited it well by the constant exertions he made in their cause, both within and without the province of his profession. Nothing can be greater proof of this their feeling towards him, than the fact that, in almost all the great causes in which Government was to be opposed, Mr. Morley was chosen as their advocate; and it is a circumstance which will reflect equal credit on his name, that he was one, if indeed not the chief, of those who were instrumental in originating those petitions, which procured for the native community of India the privileges of sitting on Juries and holding commissions of the Peace. It is not usual for us to notice in this place the loss which society suffers from time to time in the death of private individuals, however gifted, or however endeared to their own circle. But Mr. Morley was in many respects a public man—he was moreoverone of the old-

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est landmarks of Bombay civic life; and now that he has dropped from his place, we should consider it an omission of our duty not to place upon record some tribute to that worth, which has been so often enlisted on the side of the poor and the oppressed, against the proud man's contumely and the rich-man's wrong. Our panegyric is unbought and unsolicited—the subjet of it was unknown to us, except in his public capacity.

REBELLION IN SYRIA.

Cairo, 26th June, 1834.

"The only news of any importance is the sudden departure of our Pasha, Mehomed Ali, for Syria with several men of war, and a strong body of troops to quell a revolt in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. Many are the reports in circulation respecting his ulterior objects; but I feel confident his chief object is to see Ibrahim Pasha, who is too much occupied to come to Egypt, and to make arrangements for a general disarming of the population in Syria: there is also a report of the junction of the French and Englisb fleets in the Mediterranean, and of their hovering near the Dardanelles to awe the Russians! But I do not credit it.

Cairo, 3d July, 1834.

Our Pasha is now in Syria, and Colonel Campbell at his heels. We do not know any details; but there is a revolt "en masse," of the people, which it will require much bloodshed to put down.

Ibrahim Pasha son of Mahomed Ali Pasha, was taken prisoner at Kooroos, but has since been released, and is now at Askalon: Mahomed Ali is collecting toops.

The people of Damascus, Tripoli, and Jerusalem, having revolted from Mahomed Ali Pasha, defeated his troops, and the City of Jerusalem (in which Ibrahim Pasha was) was obliged to surrender: Mahomed Ali Pasha on this recalled the force destined for Judda. and has gone to Askalon, where he is assembling his army.

The rebels who are in possession of Jerusalem are said to have allowed Ibrahim Pasha to join his father at Askalon.

Great preparations were making by the Pasha for the recovery of Palestine and Syria."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The following is a question which, though frequently agitated, has, I believe, never been finally settled—in hopes therefore, that by giving it publicity, the abuse, if such it is, may be corrected, I am induced to trouble you with it's insertion in your paper—I have the less hesitation in requesting this, from the readiness you have always displayed, in aiding the cause of justice.

Query—Is a Captain in temporary charge of a Regiment, entitled to keep command of his Company or, is this case an exception to article 79, page 69, 2d. Supplement of the military code.

If any gentleman better acquainted with the subject, will obligingly give his opinion through the medium of your valuable paper, he will confer a favour on the Junior members of the army in general, and in particular on,

Your obdt. servant,
A FAMISHING SUB.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Hector.....	25th instant.	Liverpool ..	No where.
B. c, s. Amherst	21st ditto...	Persian Gulf.	
"Lady Feversham	10th October.	London.....	Coast & Cape.
"Charles Kerr..	10th to 15th do	Ditto.....	Cape
"Bounty Hall..	In all Oct ...	Liverpool ..	No where.
Anna Robertson..	1st October...	China.....	
"Jessie.... ..	23rd inst,.....	Calcutta....	Direct.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—20TH SEPT. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	0 15	0 21
Sunday	0 39	0 57
Monday	1 17	1 38
Tuesday	2 00	2 28
Wednesday	2 50	3 18
Thursday	3 52	4 27
Friday	5 06	5 45

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.		BUY.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131¼		132
First five per cent Loan.			
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107.¾		108
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107.		107¼
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,			
Second five per cent Loan	107	*a*	110
Third five per cent Loan	109½		107
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106		106¾
Bills on Madras 30 days	101		101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1 01		1 / 11
China Bills	None.		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½		222
Sovereigns each	10¾		11

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut Bailey, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. Jacob, do. to do.
Lieut. J. Liddell, 23d N. I. from Sattarah.
Colonel H. Sullivan, 6th Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. B. Sullivan, M. Lt. Cav. to do.
Ensign H. Sullivan, 6th Regt. to do.
Capt. F. J. Pontardent, Artillery, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign F. Jackson, 24th Regt. N. I from Baroda.
Lieut. and Adjt. Laing, 20th N. I. from Rajcote.
2d Lieut. J. Turner, H. Artillery, from Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Francis Leggett, of a son.

At Rutnagherry, on the 12th Instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. the wife of Mr. Eugerio Cabral, Clerk in the Southern Konkan Collector's Office, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Surat, on the 12th instant, of Dysentery, Edgecumbe Thomas, only son of Assist. Surgeon Edwards, aged 17 months and 23 days.

At Deesa, on the 26th of August, Mary Emily, the youngest child of Capt and Mrs. Alexander Lighton, aged ten months and nine days.

On the 16th instant, James Morley, Esq., Advocate of the Supreme Court.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17th.—The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, R. Lowe Esq. Commr. from Perim Island 1st Sept.

— 18th Arab Ship Nasser, Amber bin Salim Bannama, Nacquedah. from Bussorah, 5th August, Bushire 24th August; touched at Musca.

Passengers.—Captain Pontardent, Bombay Artillery, Mr. Cronin, and 50 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

— 16th Brig Balfour, William Bee, Master, to Liverpool.

— 18th Brig Tauze, (formerly Imaum of Muscat) C. F. Poulier, Master, to Madras, and Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Poulier, and 16 Natives.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

June 5. Arrived Off Portland, Lady Ceres, Ford, from Madras.—

June 6th Arrived at Deal: Catherine, Fenn, and Warrior, Stone, from Calcutta—Off the Isle of Wight: Bengal Merchant, ——, from Calcutta—Off Liverpool: Albion, ——, and Royal Saxon, ——, from Calcutta—Off Bear-haven: Victory, Biden, from Bombay.

May 24 Sailed-From Liverpool, Bounty Hall, Hardwick, for Bombay.

May 28 Sailed from Gravesend, the Orontes, Currie, and Coromandel, Boyes, for Madras.

SAILED. May 29. From Deal, London, Pickering, for Calcutta.

SAILED June 4. From Gravesend, Boyne, Brown, for Bombay,

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS.—Anna, Robertson, Quebee Trader, Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Sumdany, George Cruttenden, Jessie, and Emmie.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, and Ellora.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Arab Ship Tawze, Futtay Eslam, Futtay Rahimon, and Nasser.
AMERRICAN Ship Carvo.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE will appear on Tuesday, but we must decline publishing any more letters on the same subject either from him or A Friend to Education.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

On the 17th Inst., we issued an extra paper announcing an important change in the Cabinet, and giving such extracts as the very limited time allowed us would permit. To-day, in preference to giving any speculative opinion of our own we have extracted copiously from *Galignani's Messenger*, the most interesting articles, taken from the leading London papers, which will convey a better and juster idea of the state of parties in England than any remarks of ours. It will be observed from these extracts that considerable doubts exist in the country as to the possibility of the remainder of the Cabinet sustaining itself, particularly as the seeds of disunion are not confined to the Irish Church question but that the secession of a considerable and most influential portion of the present Cabinet may be looked for if Lord Grey persists in the intention to introduce Lord Durham into the Administration. Lord Grey on the other hand, endeavoured to make the admission of his Son-in-law the condition on which he would still continue at the head of affairs. He appears however, to have compromised the matter for the present, and given way to the difficulties which surround him, from which the Times and other London papers augur that the Grey administration is on the point of dissolution. The reply of the King to the Bishops on presenting their address to His Majesty would lead to the same conclusion, and implies a difference of opinion on the subject of the proposed Church reform, as existing between His Majesty and the Ministry. Mr. Stanley's declaration also confirms this view of the case. Hence we may conclude that further difficulties exist which will probably lead to the ultimate dissolution of the Whig Cabinet, however they may patch up the schism for the present moment. The Emperors of Austria and Russia have withdrawn their Ambassadors from the Court of London, leaving Charges des Affaires in lieu of them. And the John Bull asserts that Baron Bulow is also on the point of being recalled. Further, that the Autocrat had declined to receive our Ambassador—Does not this simultaneous withdrawal of their Ambassadors by the Northern Powers, and the marked disrespect with which England is treated, imply a warlike intention on their part? We must confess it has that aspect. The great efforts making by Russia to increase her fleet in the Black Sea; the order of the French Minister of Marine to send all the Seamen from the other ports of France to Toulon, added to the activity in our own Dockyards, and the bringing forward so many large ships and heavy Frigates, all look very ominous of war. It is asserted also, that the French Ambassador has received marked attention from the Emperor of Russia, whose aim is to endeavour to break up the present close alliance between France and England; the Russian Bear thinking himself a match for the British Lion, single handed. The Powers of the north are also much annoyed at the quadruple alliance lately concluded between England, France, and the Nations of the Peninsula, and the withdrawal of their Ambassadors has been principally attributed to that cause. Its magic effect upon Spain and Portugal, in putting an end to the civil wars in those countries, may however induce the northern Bear and his supporters to pause, ere they commit themselves in a war with the united forces of France and England.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Alexandria:—

"It is reported here by the Austrian merchants that the Emperor has granted permission for a Steamer to run betwixt this and Trieste, and great facility it is said will likewise be granted in the Quarantine Department. The Pacha's railroad appears to be decided upon, but it is impossible to conjecture when it will be commenced, as he has other undertakings of equal magnitude which he wishes to see first completed. He is throwing a Bridge with sluices across both branches of the Nile, just below the junction with the Damietta branch and the Rosetta, so that at low Nile he may be able to inundate the Delta at pleasure."

In addition to the remarks in last Wednesday's Gazette, in which we entirely concur, and have transcribed into our paper of to-day, on the demise of the late James Morley, Esq. we have been informed by a native gentleman of considerable influence in Bombay, that it was the intention of the Native inhabitants, previously to Mr. Morley's proposed embarkation for England, to have presented an address to him expressive of their personal regard, and their thanks for the energy and honest independence of character displayed by him in all matters in which their interests were concerned, whether on occasions of a private description in the Court, or of a Public nature in framing addresses or petitions for them. They conceived that his services in these matters called for some decided mark of their respect. He certainly appears to be sincerely regretted by his Native friends.

The press of important European News obliges us to omit in to-day's paper the Domestic intelligence of the other Presidencies, or to notice the state of the weather on this side of India, otherwise than to say it has been generally favorable since our last advices.

CALCUTTA.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Copy of a Letter, dated Calcutta, 4th October, 1833, *and addressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to the Governor General in Council; with Explanatorg Notes to the 1st August*, 1834.

Printed for use of the Proprietors of the Bank, agreeably to the Resolution at their Annual General Meeting, 4th August 1834.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD WM. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B., *Governor General in Council Fort William.*

My Lord.

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Macnagheten's letter of 14th ult., communicating the sentiments of your Lordship in Council on the printed balance statement of the Bank, dated the 22d of August last.

2. We proceed to notice such parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter as appear to us to call for reply.

3. Our observations will accordingly embrace the following points:

The amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the Bank.

The amount of those acceptances for which the Estate of Messrs.. Alexander and Co. is liable.

The advance to Messrs. Alexander an Co., and to others, in excess of the the limit imposed by the Charter.

The Securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander and Co. and

The advances made by the Bank, for the cultivation of Indigo, in aid of the Securities taken from Messrs. Alexander and Co.

4. On the first point, the amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the Bank, we cannot do better than refer to our printed statement, from which it will distinctly appear that, the amount on the 30th June last, was Sa. Rs, 31,42,544 13 5

That there stood under the head of Private Bills discounted and considered good... .... *Sa. Rs a. p.* 17,73,674 3 9

and

On the Doubtful Debts Register... ..... 13,68,870 9 8

Sa. Rs. 31,42,544 13 5

that, of the amount on the Doutful Debts Register, Rs. 6,49,712-7-2 was written off as Bad Debts previous to the 29th June last, and that Rs. 99,066 4 0 was so written off since: that the balance standing against the Doubtful Debts Account was, on the 29th June, Rs. 7,22,394,-1-9, that that balance was valued by the Directors, declaring the last dividend, at Rs. 8,09,474-3-6, but that such valuation depended in great degree. Sa. Rs. 3,56,694-13-4, on the success or non-success of the Bank's Appeal from the Supreme Court's judgment in the case of the Government Promissory Notes stated to be forged by Raj Kissore Dutt.

5. On the second point, the amount of our due-acceptances for which the Estate of Alexander and Co. is liable, we beg to explain that that amount was on the 29th June last, Rs. 23,83,596-0-0 of which was advanced on the joint responsibility of Furgusson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Alexander and Co..... ... 17,73,674 0 0

and on the responsibilits of Alexander and Co., joint with numerous parties other than the above... ..... 6,09,912 0 0

——— 23,83,586 0 0

6. In regard to the third point, the advance to Messrs. Alexander and Co. and to other parties in excess of the limit imposed by the Charter, we would make the following remarks:

7. In August 1829, the Bank held acceptances of Alexander and Co., for about Rs 85,000. In January 1830, a season of the year in which business is most brisk, the Bank held their acceptances to the amount of Rs. 67,248; but on both occasions the acceptances bore the names of other substantial parties by whom they were discounted, and represented actual business transactions.

8. The unexpected and calamitous failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in January 1830 will be in the recollection of Government, as also the consequent panic in the money market of India.

9. Messrs. Alexander and Co. were peculiarly obnoxious to that panic, having at that time a bank note circulation of about nineteen lacs of rupees, and being well known as an Agency House of most extensive dealings as well in India as in Europe.

10 The first consequence of the panic was a run on the Bank of Hindostan, to the extent of almost its entire circulation, of which it was never afterwards able to get out more than five lacs of Rupees.

The second consequence was the withdrawal from the house of deposits to an almost incredible amount.

11. It was not in the nature of an establishment such as that of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to have its funds at call, and it was not unreasonable that it should look on the occasion of any money pressure, not merely to that portion of its funds more immediately at hand, but also to its long established and well supported credit.

12. To meet the run, Messrs. Alexander and Co. took loans from the Bank on deposit of Government Securities. They took loans from the Government on pledges of goods, as well as of real and other property, and the monies thus raised, being insufficient to meet the sudden demand, they applied to the Bank for accommodation on simple personal security.

13. The Directors of the Bank were convinced that the credit of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was unimpeachable, and that the occasion was one which called for extraordinary and prompt aid, and though they were aware of the liberal objection in their Charter Deed to an advance in excess of one lac of rupees to any one party on simple personal security, they did not deem the spirit of the Charter to be opposed to a contingency which it could never have contemplated.

14. Under this impression, the Bank was in advance, on the 30th June, 1830, Rs. 9,87,766, on the joint security of the acceptances of Alexander, and Co. and of the names of numerous other parties including the two wealthy Banyans of Alexander and Co. Kissenmohun and Kennoilell Burrall.

15. In special advertence to the exigency of the times and to the prospect of improvement in their affairs, this accommodation was continued to Messrs. Alexander and Co. till December 1831, when, from some unaccountable and unfounded rumour, the notes of the Hindoostan Bank were suddenly again returned upon it.

16. At this crisis, the houses of Messrs. Furgusson and Co. Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co. came forward to the assistance of Messrs. Alexander and Co. and lent the credit of theirs names to obtain discount accommodation from the Bank, for the support of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

17. Accommodation was accordingly granted. under at least two of their four names, till April 1832, when the four Houses made a specific proposal for an additional advance of 10 lacs of rupees, under acceptances to be discounted. They stated, that if the Bank would consent to this advance, they would make themselves jointly and severally liable, not merely for the additional accommodation asked for, but the acceptances discounted with two or more of their names, since the previous December.

18. At a meeting of the Bank Direction on this occasion, it was distinctly stated by the four Directors, who represented those four Firms, that they had examined the books of Messrs Alexander and Co., and were satisfied that the additional accommodation requested, would enable them to get over difficulties, and to give up the issue of their bank notes. A fifth Director who had also examined their books, was of the same opinion, and the Bank accordingly discounted the proposed acceptances, till the month of June 1832, when they amounted, as already mentioned in paragraph 5, to the sum of Rs 17,73,674-3-9, of which, however, but Rs. 6,60,0000 was additional since April 1832, when the loan of ten lacs was applied for. This accommodation was continued till the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co in December last.

19. Such were the circumstances under which the Directors of the Bank were induced to contravene that provision of the Charter, which limits the accommodation to any one party, on simple personal security to one lac of Rupees. We are persuaded that your Lordship in Council will agree with us, that that deviation from rule was most urgently called for.

20. ‡ We now come to the fourth point for remark, viz. the securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander Co. We have stated in paragraph 4, that the direct security for the whole liability was simple personal only, and we would now be understood to mean the collateral security alone, and to that part of the liability to which it was applicable.

21. Messrs. Alexander and Co. in consideration of the credit of Messrs. Furgusson and Co., Crutrenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., assigned over to them divers properties, consisting of lands, houses, indigo factories, and indigo, some of those properties were primarily mortgaged to the Government, some primarily mortgaged to Union Bank, and the remainder primarily mortgaged to the three houses.

22. On the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., those houses, at our requisition, assigned over the properties in question to our Secretary, in trust for the Bank.

23. Your Lordship in Council will observe, therefore, that the Directors did not *advance* money on any security forbidden by the Charter; but that after the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. the Directors took the collateral security of real and other property for money advanced to Messrs. Alexander and Co., long previous to their failure,

24. The position of this collateral security on the 29th June last, was as below:

	Property.	*Debt.*	*Balance.*
Mortgaged primarily to Government and valued by it,	13,64,000 for	7,00,000	6,64,000
Proceeds of Indigo payable in extinction of Government debt by our Secretary as Trustee. and to be due on the 1st January, 1834.	„	„	85,000
Primarily mortgaged to Union Bank and valued by Alexander and Co.	8,00,000 „	3,00,000	5,00,000
Primarily mortgaged to this Bank and valued by it.	„	„	2,20,000
			Sa. Rs. 14,69,000

25. The Union Bank will, in all probability, be repaid, or nearly so, from the profits of this season's produce of the indigo factories mortgaged to it, but as the valuation of those factories by Alexander and Co. may be excessive, the balance of security to revert to the Bank, may not exceed the amount stated in the last paragraph, viz. Rs. 5,00,000.

26. From what we have stated, it will appear that for over-due acceptances, Rupees 17,73,674 3 9, being the joint responsibility of the four Houses mentioned, the Bank holds, in addition to the direct security of their names, a collateral security valuing thirteen lacs of Rupees, after allowing for interest to accrue on the debt to Government and to the Union Bank. It was under these circumstances that in our balance statement we considered this amount to be good for the whole.

27. The last point that remains for remark is the advances made by the Bank for the cultivation of indigo, in aid of the collateral security alluded to.

28. And here it should be recollected, that Messrs. Alexander and Co. failed about the middle of December last, that a large portion of the valuable security in which the Bank was interested, consisted of indigo factories—that these, if not regularly worked became all but valueless; that the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. had not the means of advancing; that the Government would not advance; that the season for advances was at hand—that in the then state of the money-market sales were impracticable without a great sacrifice of property—and that, in consequence of the failure of both Messrs. Alexander and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., the cultivation for the year was expected to be contracted, and the produce to be advanced for to be pretty sure to arrive at a good market.

29. ‖ Under the influence of these considerations, and after the most mature deliberation, the advances were made, and are likely to answer the end for which they were made.

30. Having now replied to the several parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter, which called for remark, we have only to add, that the Quarterly Statements, requested in that gen leman's communication, shall be regularly furnished. We infer that those statements should be similar to the half yearly Balance Statements duly submitted to your Lordship in Council agreeably to the 20th section of the Charter.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) C. MORLEY. (Sgd.) B. HARDING.
G. A BUSHBY. R. H. COCKERELL.
J. A. DORIN. W. SMITHSON.
WM. BRUCE. W. F. FERGUSSON.
J. CULLEN.

Bank of Bengal, 4th October, 1833,
By order of the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, 4th August, 1834.
C. UDNY, Secretary to the Bank.
Bank of Bengal, 7th August, 1834.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1ST AUGUST, 1834.

* The amount balance of overdue unpaid acceptances on the 30*th June*, 1834, was Sa. Rs. 30,21,815 8 5

viz.

Under the head of Private Bills discounted, and considered good, as per note to para. 5, Sa. Rs.	14,63,515	6	4
and On the Doubtful Debts *Register*, „	15,58,300	2	1
Sa. Rs.	30,21,815	8	5

Of the amount on the Doubtful Debt *Register* was written off up to 30*th June*, 1834, Sa. Rs	7,61,917	10	0
and Subsequently, Sa. Rs	3,04,804	4	2
Total written off, Sa. Rs.	10,66,721	14	2
Balance of the Doubtful Debts *Account* on the 30*th June*, 1834, Sa. Rs.	7,96,382	8	1
Valued at Sa. Rs.....	4,00,051	14	5
Difference, Sa. Rs.	3,96,330	9	8
To meet which was applied the profit of the past half year, or the amount written off subsequently to the 30th June 1834, as above-mentioned, ...	3,04,804	4	2
Leaving Sa. Rs.	91,526	5	6
Plus the advance for legal proceedings on the Appeal case lost,.....	3,235	15	3
Total Sa. Rs.	94,762	4	9

Of Bad Debt to be met by the Profit of the half year to end 31st December, 1834.

† The balance of over-due unpaid acceptances, for which the Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is liable, was on the 30*th June* 1834, Sa. Rs. 18,91,718 8 10

viz.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
With Fergusson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., under the head of Private Bills discounted....	14,63,515	6	4
and Jointly with numerous parties other than the above mentioned, included in the sum on the Doubtful debt *Register*	4,28,203	2	6
Sa. Rs.	18,91,718	8	10

The unrealized, but in course of realization, proceeds of the mortgaged properties of Messrs. Alexander and Co. (See paras. 20 to 26) are Sa. Rs	16,38,500	0	0
Add value of 3 houses unsold	10,00	0	0
Sa. Rs.	16,48,500	0	0
Deduct the amount to be applied in reimbursement of the sum paid to the Government Loan Committee, vide statement dated the 1st July, 1834,.....	6,97,301	8	9
Which, deducted from the balance of the joint liability of the four Firms,	14,63,515	6	4
Leaves Sa. Rs.	5,12,316	15	1

exclusive of interest, to be proved against the several estates of the parties. Suppose that those estates pay together but nine annas and six pie in the rupe, and there will remain uncovered less than the sum, at credit of the Suspence Account, and applicable to such amount as may be uncovered

The sum of Sa Rs. 4,28,203-2-6. is, as stated above, part of the amount on the Doubtful debt register. That portion of it considered bad and not already written off, is included in the Sa. Rs. 94,762-4-8 of bad debt (see note to para. 4,) to which a portion of the current half year's profit is to be applied.

The profit on the business of the half year ended the 30th June 1834, is exclusive of the sum of Sa. Rs. 50,000, carried to profit and loss on account of bank notes outstanding for more than 15 years, Sa. Rs. 2,54,804-4-2. There is no reason to anticipate a diminution of profit on the business of the current half year. Let that profit equal Sa. Rs. 2,50,000, and there will remain, after providing for the Sa. Rs. 94,762-4-9 of bad debt, a sum equal to adividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital stack.

The letter which we publish to-day addressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten for the information of the Governor General, is deserving the attention of those who are interested in the affairs of that institution, and of the late insolvent estates. We were obliged to put the copy into the hands of the printer at an early hour yesterday in order to secure its appearance to-day, and we can therefore merely refer generally to its contents. The *exposé* which it makes of the transactions of the Bank with late insolvent firms suggests several reflections not dependent upon minute calculations.

The first fact that strikes the reader of this letter as extraordinary is the assurance stated to have been given by five Directors of the Bank that Messrs. Alexander and Co. were solvent at the date of the last advances require from the Bank, and that they had formed this opinion from an actual examination of the books of the firm. From subsequent disclosures every body knows what the state of the firm was at the time, and that it was perfectly chimerical to suppose that they could ever recover from their difficulties by any advances to be afterwards repaid with interest. That the members of the the firm should even to the last day or hour buoy themselves up with the hope of retrieving their credit by such means, was natural; but that five Directors, at least four of whom were merchants, not merely disinterested, but whose apparent interest was not to be deceived, should join in the same hope, does to us appear inexplicable. It was their apparent interest not to be deceived, for the four merchant-Directors were members of the four firms that were incurring joint responsibilities with Alexander and Co. for advances and to that firm alone. Let us suppose however, that they were as much interested us Alexander and Co. in upholding that firm since they felt that its fall would bring ruin on themselves. This feeling, if it existed, would inevitably bias their judgments, and the question then arises, how came the whole body of Directors to confide in and act on the assurance of that portion of their own number whose opinion was under such circumstances precisely the least entitled to weight? It is not to be forgotten that property has greatly depreciated; but the depreciation was then in progress; and with every allowance for the depreciation we cannot understand how such an opinion could have been formed and acted on by a responsible body of Bank Directors.

We are not quite sure whether the Directors admit that the rules of the Bank have been contravened. There is an apparent admission in one place and a denial in another. We will take the admission for granted, as we believe it to be the real state of the case; and we shall grant also that the Directors in contravening their own rules were influenced only by an anxious desire to perform a great benefit to the community by upholding the credit of a firm so extensive in its dealings and so eminently useful to the agriculture and trade of the country. It is easy for us after the event to say that the Directors did wrong in breaking their own rules, which after all, by a possible concurrence of circumstances, might have turned out for good. But if experience of the past is of any use, it is in giving lessons for the future; and with this view we hold that in the management of public institutions the only wise, just, and safe course is in a rigid adherence to their recognized principles and rules. Individual instances of hardship will perhaps occasionally occur from the strict application of them, but there is no security against great and permanent evils from their violation. We know at least three public institutions in Calcutta, in which the most important rules have been broken under the plea of peculiar circumstances, present exigencies, &c. &c., and in none of them has any good resulted, but much evil. The evil too is not to be judged merely by the immediate effect. It is wide-spread and deep-seated. Confidence between man and man is weakened, and in the same proportion every social interest is injured. We hear much about the maintenance of national faith and public credit, against which we say nothing; but we should like to see a more sacred observance of good faith in those institutions which either the interests of trade call into existence or the benevolence of the public supporters.

It will be seen from the letter of the Bank Directors that Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. Messrs. Fergusson and Co., and Messrs. Mackintosh and the Co., were jointly responsible for the advances made by the Bank to Messrs. Alexander and Co. The last mentioned firm was justified in accepting the assistance and support of friendly firms, and the Bank was justified in accepting all the security it could obtain for its advances; but considering the constitution of the late great mercantile houses we cannot perceive that they were justified in giving their security under the circumstances supposed. This is the first time, as far as we are aware, in which the arrangement made with the Bank on the footing of joint responsibility has been fully explained; and we remark on it not for the purpose of pronouncing censure with reference to what is past and irrevocable, but of asserting an important principle which may be every day called into practice. The constitution of those houses, it appears to us, ought to have entirely precluded such an arrangement. Notoriously they were trading with the funds of their constituents who were influenced by various considerations in lodging their deposits with one house rather than with another. One man made deposits in a house from his confidence in its individual members arising from his personal acquaintance with them, his opinion of their ability, knowledge of business, assiduity, economy, and every other virtue with which he chose to invest them. He had not the same confidence in the others, and he made his selection, which he was at liberty to do, of whom he would trust and whom he would not trust with the management of his funds. Another person had equal confidence in them all, and he perhaps divided his deposits among two, or three, or four, thus expressing his confidence in them all and providing against the possible contingency of mercantile losses under different but equally honest systems of management. Now observe how completely the intentions of the depositors were nullified and defeated by the joint responsibility given to the Bank, and *that* in both the classes of cases, where there was confidence only in one, and where there was equal and ample confidence in all, and we believe that the cases in each class were numerous. In the one instance the depositor was involved without his knowledge in all the risks contingent on the management of persons of whom he either knew nothing at all or nothing that inspired confidence: in the other, the depositor having equal confidence in all or in more than one, and seeking to guard, by the division of his funds, against the inevitable risks of trade under the ablest management, finds them all thrown into a sort joint stock by means of the joint responsibility of the different firms for the debts of one. We might suppose other cases, but these are sufficient to illustrate our meaning. We can scarcely doubt that if such considerations had occurred to the able and excellent men who managed the late firms, they would have resolutely refused to commit themselves and their constituents by the joint responsibility which they actually incurred and by which the losses and sufferings of all have been aggravated. That they did not take those views is no good reason why their error should not be pointed out and guarded against in the future combinations which the mercantile community of Calcutta may assume.

We shall have an opportunity of reverting to the letter of the Bank Directors when we have it again before us.—*India Gazette, August* 27.

Not having the Bank Directors' letter before us at the time of writing, we yesterday stated by mistake that it was addressed to the Secretary of Government, whereas it is addressed to the Governor General in Council, although the letter to which it is a reply was written by the Secretary.

Having now an opportunity of refering to the figured statements of the Directors, we do not find the fist point—the amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the Bank—explained with that clearness which is desirable. Thus it appears that "the balance standing against the Doubtful Debts Account was on the 29th June (1833) Rs. 7,22,394 1 9, that that balance was valued by the Directors declaring the last dividend at Rs. 8,09,474, 3 6, but that such valuation depended in a great degree, Sa. Rs 3,56,694 13 4, on the success or non-success of the Bank's Appeal from the Supreme Court's judgment in the case of the Government promissory notes stated to be forged by Raj Kissore Dutt." There is surely some oversight here, for by what process of calculation could a doubtful debts account of 7,22,394 be valued at 8,09,474? We suspect some clerical mistake in the original manuscript, or possibly an error of the Press,

The Directors admit, under the fourth head of their letter, that they were induced by circumstances "to contravene that provision of the Charter which limits the accommodation to any one party, on simple personal security, to one lac of rupees." If we understand rightly, the ultimate extent to which this contravention of the provisions of the Charter was carried, was upwards of seventeen lackhs, and it is justified by the Directors on the grounds that they were convinced that the credit of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was unimpeachable, that the occasion was one which called for extraordinary and prompt aid, and that they did not deem the spirit of the Charter to be opposed to a contingency which it could never have contemplated; and they are persuaded that the Governor General in Council will agree with them that that deviation from rule was most urgently called for. With regard to the unimpeachable credit of the house, the Directors had just before stated that there had been a return into their hands of paper-money to the extent of nineteen lackhs, the entire circulation of the Bank of Hindoostan, besides the withdrawal from the house of deposits to an almost incredible amount. A more palpable contradiction can scarcely be conceived, and thus by their own statement they destroy one of the grounds of their own justification. Then as to the spirit of the Charter not being opposed to a contingency which it could never have contemplated, we are unable to form any conception of a contingency to which the spirit or the letter of the Charter will apply, if it will not apply to this case. The letter of the Charter is well known. The spirit of it is that for the safety of Bank shareholders advances shall not be made to one party on personal security beyond a certain limit. That limit is passed to the serious risk and actual loss of the shareholders. This cannot be shown to be more consistent with the spirit than it is with the letter of the Charter. The past cannot be recalled: but here we have the Directors not only explaining but vindicating the course they pursued. "We are persuaded that your Lordship in Council will agree with us that that deviation from rule was most urgently called for." Then in that case, the same course ought to be pursued under similar circumstances; and in an extending community, circumstances similar in kind although not in degree, may occur every twelvemonth. What security have shareholders that the spirit of the Charter will not continue to be interpreted in the same way? The Directors must hasten in some form or another to disavow this obvious inference, and it is the duty of Government and the interest of shareholders to lose no time in exacting such a disavowal. And yet when this disavowal shall come to be offered it will be the withdrawal of the only remaining ground on which rests the defence that has been made for contravening the provision of the Charter. The Directors had better have at once pleaded guilty—of meaning the best and doing the worst that could have been meant or done under all the circumstances of the case.

The 28d paragraph of the letter affords another instance of self-contradiction. It has been seen that the Directors admit that they have contravened the provision of the Charter which limits the accommodation to any one party on simple personal security to one lac of rupees. In the face this admission the above-mentioned paragraph runs thus: "Your Lordship in Council will observe therefore that that the Directors did not *advance* money on any security forbidden by the Charter, but that after the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., the Directors took the collateral security of real and other property for money advanced to Messrs. Alexander and Co. long previous to their failure." The Directors really do not appear to know what they did not do. They *have* by confession contravened the provision of the Charter by exceeding the limits of accommodation to any one party on personal security; and yet they have *not* advanced money on any security forbidden by the Charter. Where then is the contravention of the Charter? In further illustration of this point let the Directors refer to the 23d paragraph of their own letter, and they will there see that the joint responsibility of the four houses is stated to amount to 17,73,674 Rs. and that the properties assigned by Alexander and Co. to the other three houses, and re-assigned by the three houses to the Bank, are valued only as a collateral security of thirteen lakhs, and that it expressly stated that the security for the difference amounting to 4,73,674 Rs. was "the direct security of their names," *i. e.* the names of the four houses. What is the security of names but personal security? And in the face of this how can the Directors say that they did not advance money on any security forbidden by the Charter? It may even be maintained that the whole amount was advanced to one party on personal security, for the collateral security was originally not given to the Bank but to the three houses. After all, the amount to be proved against the several estates of the parties for which no special security exists is 5,12,316 15 1; and yet, say the Directors, we did not not advance money on any security forbidden by the Charter.

Who is the author of this Letter or Report? We know not. But whoever he is, we venture to say that he is an honest man. There is a self-convicting artlessness which brings vividly to recollection the days of childhood and innocence. It may be, for ought we know, either a first or a second childhood. —*India Gazette, August* 28.

‖ After satisfaction of the advances with interest, there was a surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012 8-1 as mentioned in the balance statement, dated the 1st July, 1834, and printed for the use of the Proprietors, Since the date of that statement Sa. Rs. 5,72,019-8-5, the advances for the current season have repaid with interest; the arrangement with the Assignees of Alexander and Co., alluded to in the statement, having received the sanction of the Insolvent Court.

* Balance Sa. Rs. 9,51,198 7 3

‡ In reference to paras. 20 to 26. See note to para. 5.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS JUNE, 5TH.

PORTUGAL.

The Marquis of Londonderry trusted that the Noble Earl opposite (Grey) would not think him guilty of any want of courtesy in putting the questions he did last night, while the Noble Earl was absent. He was aware, at least he learned from the sources of information that were open to all, that lately the Noble Earl had like to have been thrown from his seat; from the same sources however, he now learned that he had nearly got firmly seated on his saddle again—(Laughter) —he trusted that the questions he had to put would not cause any inconvenience. He wished most distinctly to ask whether Don Pedro had been at all touched with gratitude to the English Government and the other parties to the treaty, and whether he had fully ratified it or not? They had seen in the public journals that the ratification had been received; he now put it to the Noble Earl whether it had been received in such a shape as to be laid on the table of the House? He asked that question because he understood that there was one article in the treaty which stipulated that Don Pedro should be allowed to govern in Portugal for only a limited time, at the expiration of which he was to leave the country, and that that article had so enraged the Don that he had totally expunged it. He would only add that, in his opinion, the Ministry were never so far wrong as when they expected that the treaty could give peace and quiet to Portugal.

Earl Grey said he perfectly acquitted the Noble Marquis of any want of courtesy on the present occasion. He however, thought that it would have been much more convenient, not only to the House, but to the Noble Marquis himself, to have simply asked the questions, and left any observations to be made after he had received the answer to them, because if he had done so, he would not have fallen into so absurd a position as be then occupied, he having based those observations upon that which had no foundation except in the mind of the Noble Marquis himself. The question stood thus; he (Earl Grey) expected to have been able to have laid the papers on the table before that time, and would have done so but for what he was assured was a mere accident. The ratification of the treaty had been received from Portugal, but it was found on comparing them that there was an omission in it—(Hear, hear);—but that omission was not, as the Noble Marquis seemed to anticipate, that of an article of the nature stated by him. It was the omission of the preamble.—(Cheers.) The Portuguese Minister in this country had assured them that it was from mere accident. The ratifications had been sent out to Portugal, with the understanding that they should not be acted upon till the omission was supplied. He (Earl Grey) had no hesitation in saying to the Noble Marquis that the article to which he had alluded never had existence except in the information which had been given to the Noble Lord. He was most sorry that the mistake had occurred, but believed it to be the effect of inadvertence. At the same time it was impossible to lay it before the House as an authentic document. The moment he received it in proper form it would be laid on the table. With respect to the general observation made by the Noble Marquis whether it was calculated to ensure the peace or extend the evil so long existing, the Noble Marquis might form his own opinion. The Noble Lord might be a better judge on the subject than himself, but he thought no rational mind could form any other than the opinion that it would promote the peace.

The Marquis of Londonderry said he understood the Noble Earl had promised to lay the treaty on the table during the present session of Parliament, and if that were so he should be satisfied.

The Duke of Wellington had heard with surprise that the treaty had been ratified with an omission in it. His Grace thought it was impossible this country could be bound by it.

Earl Grey observed that the Noble Duke was

under a misconception. What he stated was this:—In consequence of an omission in the preamble, it was found necessary to suspend the ratification; and, until the omission was supplied, the treaty would have no effect.

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to have the document laid on the table; and unless the Noble Earl would produce it as it was, he should give notice of a motion.

Earl Grey said it was impossible that Ministers could ask his Majesty to deliver such a document to Parliament.—(Hear.)

The Duke of Wellington said there could be no doubt it would be irregular to produce it. The subject then dropped.

Some other business of minor interest was gone through, and their Lordships adjourned.

It is supposed that Don Miguel will proceed in a British ship to Leghorn, and not, as was supposed, come to this country. So long as the 14th May, Don Carlos wrote to Admiral Parker for permission to embark in an English man-of-war for Italy. We are glad to learn that the affairs of Portugal being satisfactorily settled, several natives of that country who had till now remained in England are preparing to return to their native land. The first indication of the breaking up of Miguel's army is said to have been occasioned by the perusal of copies of the quadruple treaty, forwarded to some of his officers at Santarem by their friends in the Constitutional army.—(Globe)

The London Journals of Monday bring no change in the disposition of the Ministerial offices as announced on Saturday, or, rather, Friday last, nor has the hostility of the dissenting journals towards the new appointments at all diminished. The greatest interest is naturally evinced in all quarters to know the course Ministers would take on the re-assembling of the House of Commons on Monday, relative to Mr. Ward's motion. What that course was will be seen from the full report of the proceedings, which we hasten to lay before our readers, and which brings the debate down to the latest possible moment on Monday night. Our private letter states that the majority in favour of Ministers is assured, though the numbers are not expected to place them in a triumphant position. Earl Grey is understood to have staked the alternative of his retention of power or his retirement with his friends upon the decision of the House. The following are extracts:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the Chair shortly after five o'clock. The House was excessively crowded.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord ALTHORP rose amidst a general cry of "Order, order. Hear, hear," to move the Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the subject of the Church of Ireland, and in doing so, felt himself called upon to address a few observations to the House.—(Hear, hear.) In the first place, he felt it due to the House, and due to the Government, to enter into some explanation as to his reasons for taking the course he had done on Tuesday last, and the grounds upon which he had asked his Hon. Friend, the Member for St. Albans (Mr. Ward), to consent to the adjournment. It was not necessary to say, because report had already done so, that a difference of opinion existed in the then Government, with respect to the subject of the appropriation of the revenues of the Church of Ireland, and which ultimately led to the resignation of four of his former Colleagues. No man more than himself could more deeply regret that secession, and no man could more strongly have felt the loss of the powerful assistance of those Right Hon. Gentlemen—(Loud cries of Hear, hear)—and no man could more deeply feel the great deprivation which must accrue to his Majesty's Government in consequence. He was aware that four of his Right Hon. Colleagues different from himself and the other members of the Government; but they did not consider it necessary to separate until the question came fairly before the House. They did not consider until the motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's was brought forward, that there was any practical question before the House which rendered it necessary to separate; and they further considered that they should not be justified in a separation upon a question, although a difference of opinion existed, which had not come practically before them.—(Hear, hear.) The motion, however, of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ward) brought the subject forward, and the consequence was that four of his Noble and Right Hon. Colleagues, who had acted most honourably and handsomely towards the other Members of his Majesty's Government, had felt themselves called upon to tender their resignations so as to relieve the rest of their difficulties, without having any of its Members standing in the way. It was in consequence of those resignations he (Lord A.) had moved the adjournment. It had been stated that there were differences existing on other topics besides this prior to that day, and that resignations had been the result. Now, that, he could inform the House, was incorrect, for he was not aware, when he came down to the House on Tuesday, that any of the resignations had been tendered,—(Hear, hear, hear)—and therefore, the instant he heard of such a step having been taken, he felt that he could do no other than move the adjournment of the debate.—(Hear.) That was the explanation he had to offer.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) Now then he had to state that his Majesty's course had been to issue a commission of enquiry into, and report upon the state of the different parishes in Ireland, to ascertain on the spot the number thereof, the number of residents in each parish, and the religion of each resident; also the number of clergymen in each of the parishes, showing the number who are resident, and the number who are non-resident, and the amount of the remuneration received by each—the nature of their respective duties, and the manner in which such duty is performed; to inquire as to the number of Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters, from the Church in each parish; to ascertain the state of education in each parish; the number of schools, whether they have increased or decreased, and likewise whether the revenues applicable to the same are or are not adequate, and to enquire generally into the state and condition of Ireland, and the exact number of Roman Catholics and Protestants in each parish in Ireland.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Now, this commission was of so important a nature, that the King's advisers would not have consented to its issuing, had his Majesty not have been prepared to act upon the report which might be made.—(Hear.) The Noble Lord, after a few remarks, put it to the Hon. Member for St. Albans whether he would persist in his motion.(Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. WARD admitted that the Commission embraced every point; but unless it were coupled with the certainty of the Noble Lord opposite continuing in office, he could not consent to withdraw his resolution. He should be most happy to enter into any compromise, were such accompaniment to follow the Noble Lord's (Lord Althorp') statement. The Hon. Member then gave his opinion the retreats from the Cabinet, to which allusion had been made, only rendered it more necessary that the new Cabinet should adopt the proposition which he submitted.—(Hear.) It would, he said, be a most lamentable result, if they did not gain in principle what they lost in pride—(Hear.) The Hon. Member, in conclusion, said that nothing which had fallen from the Noble Lord had at all changed his opinion as to the necessity of the measure which he proposed for the adoption of the House.

The SPEAKER then read from the chair the resolution proposed by Mr. Ward, given on the opening of the debate.

Lord ALTHORP again rose, and referred to the opinion which he had already given, as to the right of Parliament to deal with the property of the church. He had also given his opinion upon the argument as to whether the amount of Church property in Ireland was or was not sufficient for the wants of the country. Whatever his own individual opinion might be, still he did not think that the House, as a House of Parliament, could deal with the question proposed by his Hon. Friend. The House was not competent to decide upon the points involved in the resolution which his Hon. Friend proposed. At all events, the present was not the fit time to enter into such questions as were connected with it. As his Majesty was about to issue a Commission, and indeed the Commission had actually issued, he (Lord Althorp) did not think it would be attended with any advantage that the House should affirm the proposition. Even if the proposition of his Hon. Friend were agreed to, it could not lead to any practical result in the present season, and therefore upon that ground he should oppose it as unnecessary. He thought, if his Hon. Friend carried his proposition, no good result would be attained under present circumstances. In his (Lord Althorp's) opinion, it was extremely undesirable that the House should pledge itself to the resolution. When there had been full inquiry, the Government would be ready to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable. After what he had stated, however, he should feel it his duty to oppose the proposition of his Hon. Friend. We then understood the Noble Lord to say, that the Government wished to leave the question of tithes open. The Noble Lord then proceeded to say, that he left the House to decide whether, after all the circumstances which he had mentioned, it would have confidence in his Majesty's Government that it would fulfil the promise it had made—(Hear, hear.)—confirmed as that promise was by the issue of the Commission to which he had alluded. It had been intimated that perhaps some middle course—such as an Address to the Crown—might be adopted. After what he (Lord Althorp) had stated, however, he believed the House would see that what had been done by the Government had rendered any such step unnecessary. It was his intention to move the previous question, as a Royal Commission was already issued, and the fullest inquiry would take place.—(Hear, hear.) He was aware that many Gentlemen, who would have voted for the previous question on the former night, would not, in consequence of alterations that had taken place, do so now.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He, however, hoped the House would place confidence in his Majesty's Government.—(Loud cheering, and cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the House.) The Government would pursue those measures which, he trusted, would be in accordance with the opinion of the great majority of the people.—(Hear, hear, hear.) The question of that night was one of confidence in the Ministry.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME opposed the amendment, and contended that on a former occasion the Noble Lord had admitted the principle of the motion which he now shrunk from. The Commission at present talked of, was but an addition of a few Members of the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed by Parliament in August last. The House did not want further explanation to enable them to recognise the present motion. Respecting the Irish Church, Lord Anglesea had made statements of the greatest importance, and what confidence could the House place in the Noble Lord when such information was neglected?—(Hear, hear.) Lord Anglesea had declared that reform in the Protestant Church of Ireland was absolutely necessary, and would the House be deaf to such an announcement as that? The time was now come when the principle of the motion ought to be boldly affirmed by that House. They had passed the Coercion Bill, and other measures of a harsh nature, and now it was high time that remedial measures were promptly adopted. After the division that had taken place in the Cabinet, and the manner in which the Noble Lord had brought forward the question, he was surprised Ministers could expect the confidence of that House. The question appeared to him a milk-and-water affair, and totally unworthy of the House. He should support the motion of his Honorable Friend, who he trusted would press it to a division.—(Hear, hear.)

Colonel DAVIES felt great embarrasment in supporting his Majesty's Ministers on the present occasion. He differed from the Hon. Member behind him (Mr. Hume) on one point; he considered that good might arise from the appointment of the Commission, and he therefore could not go along with him in denominating it a milk and water affair. He believed that it was the determination of Ministers to have the measure thoroughly sifted, but why they should act in a manner calculated to inspire distrust and alarm rather than confidence, he could not tell. He had every confidence in the Noble Lord opposite, but he had no confidence in his Majesty's Ministers, after they had brought forward such a shuffling measure as they had done.—(Cries of hear, hear) So far from wishing to make any sacrifice for the purpose of keeping those Gentlemen in, he would do all in his power to help to kick them out.—(Laughter.) If the Government wished to be strong, and powerful, and to secure to itself the public voice, they must act in a different way from what they had done of late. The Whigs of the present day were not at all like the Whigs of 70 years ago.—If they wished to be powerful, to have the support of the public, let them act in a more manly way: they would, by such a course, gain the good-will and support of the entire public, when they would not require to mind or feel any alarm at the hostility of another House, which in such a case must do as it did before—yield before such a mighty strength. He did not object to the Commission, but he wished to see a recognition of the full principle on the part of House, not merely by the Government. It was now no secret, that a meeting had been held that day between the Noble Lord and many Members of that House; therefore there could be no breach of confidence in now alluding to it. All that he would say was then pressed upon the Government—the Noble Lord was told to regulate the proposition as he pleased; on the condition that the principle of the motion should be recognised being complied with, he might act in his own way.

Colonel DAVIS, after urging the Noble Lord (Althorp) to a more decided and manly course than that he had taken, and declaring his embarrassment as to the vote he should give, concluded by declaring himself in favour of Mr. Ward's motion declaratory of the principle that the disposition of the Irish Church property was vested in the Legislature.

Colonel EVANS also supported the original motion, and felt assured that the indecisive conduct of the Ministry would compel them to retire in favour of men more in accordance with the spirit of the times!

Col CONOLLY warmly opposed the sacrifice of the Protestant Church to clamour and agitation. The principle of spoliation which the motion was founded upon, was one acted upon by the destructives in another country, after the beheading of their Monarch. They were now going broadly upon the principle of robbery—(Cheers and laughter.) Who could think themselves secure when they saw the property of the Church spoliated to satisfy clamour—(Hear, here)—and that, too a clamour which the Government could have put down if they had only used the means which the Parliament had placed at their disposal—his soul was full of execrations—(Loud laughter)—to which he could not give utterance.—(A laugh.) He could only say that would not pollute himself by voting for either of the courses pointed out—that of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's, or that proposed by Government.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said he rose to offer an answer to some of the declamatory charges which had been brought against the Government on this occasion, but he rose more to lament the loss of those Colleagues whose great ability in the conduct of the public business—the loss of those whose unsullied integrity and honour no man in the country would deny.—(Cheers.) To have acted with such men—to have had their co operation in the transaction of the business of the country, was a great solace amidst the labours of public life—and to have lost that invaluable aid and co-operation was a source to him and his remaining Colleagues of deep and sincere regret.—(Cheers.) The motion before the House involved a principle that, if the property of the Church of Ireland should be more than was found sufficient for the spiritual wants of the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland, the Parliament had the right to deal with the surplus.—(Hear, hear.) Now, was not the same principle in effect involved in the Commission which had been appointed by Government? If the House believed that the Commission of Inquiry was not intended *bonâ fide*, and that its report if it should report the fact that the Church property in Ireland was more than adequate to the spiritual wants of the Protestant population of that country, was not intended to be acted upon by the Government—then, of course, they would vote for the motion of the Hon, Member for St. Albans; but if they believed that Ministers, should the result of the inquiry warrant it, were prepared to act on the principle of that Hon. Member's resolutions, then he thought they were bound, assuming that they believed Ministers to be men of honour and character, to support their amendment. The Hon. Member for St. Alban's himself did not expect that his motion would have any practical effect in the present session. Then his object would not be more distant by adopting the course proposed by Government; but the latter course would be free from the objection of voting an abstract principle and a general resolution, before it proceeded to practical inquiry. The resolution said, "that the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population." That certainly would be asserting a position which ought to rest on some facts for its proof, and how could such proof be obtained better than by inquiry? The motion next asserted the "right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine." Now, the appointment of the Commission affirmed that part of the Hon. Member's motion. Then as to the remaining part of the Hon. Member's motion, 'That the temporal posessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced," he would put it to the House,—he would put it to the Hon. Member (Mr. Ward) himself, whether such a proposition ought not to rest on some facts?—(Hear, hear.) He would say, as his own individual opinion, that the funds of the Protestant Church were not properly applied, as far as related to the religious education of the people of that country, and therefore that such revenues might be safely reduced with the view to improving the means of education; but this opinion ought to be confirmed by inquiry before it could be acted upon, for he would repeat, that it would be contrary to all Parliamentary practice to vote a resolution first, and then inquire into it afterwards. But it was intimated that this commission would not give satisfaction, as it seemed only an attempt to evade the question, altogether. He agreed that those who thought that this was only an attempt to evade the question ought to vote for the original motion; for, undoubtedly, if the House had not confidence in the Government, if they thought they were such as had no character to lose, they ought to have a Government in which they could place confidence. What were the principles of the Government? The Government was still that of the Noble Earl (Grey) and of his Noble Friend (Lord Althorp) near him which was formed on principles as to the Church of Ireland in which the majority of that House concurred; and concurring in those general principles, he thought the House ought to allow the Government to conduct the business of the public in accordance with them. He was a friend to reform and to the principle that measure of reform should be carried on peaceably; and he thought that if the House and the Crown, and the people concurred in the necessity of any general measures, there would be no difficulty in carrying such measures into laws; but if the House said, "We must originate such measures—they must come from us rather than from other quarters"—they would fail to carry them by the peaceable workings of the Constitution. If the Hon. Member for St. Alban's believed that Ministers intended to act on the principle on which they had dissented from some of their colleagues, if they were sincere in the avowal of those principles, he would not press the motion, the object of which would be more effectually gained than by that which he had proposed.—(Hear.)

Mr. STANLEY, who was loudly called for, next addressed the House. He said that there were many causes, personal and public, which would make him most unwilling to enter into any lengthened discussion on this subject. Placed as he then was, he felt strongly the difficulties of his position. It was impossible that any man should have quitted without emotion colleagues with whom he had so long acted in one uniform spirit of kindness—colleagues amongst whom he had never hard even one angry word from one to another—colleagues with whom in all great principles of our foreign and domestic policy he had always found it a pleasure to act. Deeply therefore did he lament that the time was now come when no alternative but one was left to him which a man of honour and feeling could embrace—when no kindly feelings of personal respect and regard could prevent that alternative from being adopted—of separating himself from those with whom he had so long and so cordially acted, and on whose personal friendship with whom, he rejoiced to say no political feelings could ever break in.—(Cheers.) If he lamented this, as he should under any circumstances, he lamented it more strongly after the very kind and cordial expressions of the feelings of his two Noble Friends (Lords Althorp and J. Russell) towards him. He did feel after that, that the time was come when he must enter into some discussion of the subject on which he differed from his late colleagues. The peculiar circumstances in which he was then placed prevented him if it were necessary, from explaining more fully the circumstances which led to his secession. He had not yet had his audience to surrender into the hands of his Sovereign the seals of office which had been committed to him, and to obtain permission to explain, if a defence of his own honour, or deference to the wishes of the House, should requrie it, the circumstances which had led to his retirement; but the speech of his Noble Friend (Lord Althorp) had made any such explanation—even if it at first were necessary now a work of supererogation. He would therefore confine himself to a few remarks on the motion before the House. He differed widely from the opinion of the Hon. Member for Middlesex, that there was not a broad distinction between the course proposed by his Majesty's Government and that of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's. The Commission of Inquiry which had been issued since he had tendered his resignation, involved a principle which, in and out of office, he had opposed. It involved a principle destructive of the Church to which, as Protestants, they were attached, of the religion under which they lived, and of the alters at which they worshipped.—(Hear, hear.) It involved a principle by which the maintenance of a Protestant clergyman in any parish might be made to depend on the precarious and fluctuating numbers resident in a parish. The Hon. Member for Middlesex had told the House that we had had many Commissions of Inquiry already appointed, and many sources of information laid open—that we had commission after commission, and inquiry after inquiry into the state of the Established Church. It was true that they had sent commission after commission, and inquiry after inquiry, but they had one object and one only—to relieve the real grievances—to make the Church what it ought to be—to make it more efficient—and to remove those excrescences which disgusted its true friends. The motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's, and the amendment of his Noble Friend (Lord Althorp), coupled with the speech of his Noble Friend (Lord J. Russell), showed that the same principle pervaded all. That principle was, that the House had a right to deal with the property of the Protestant Church for other than Protestant religious purposes;—that a clergyman, even where his living was not left dependent on the numbers who might happen to reside in his parish, was degraded by being made a stipendiary of the State. To such principles he could never consent—(Hear, hear.)—He hoped he never should see the Protestant Church in this Protestant country placed on the same footing as all other religious sects.—(Cheers.) He held the principle of the Church Establishment to be this—that we should furnish to every member of that Church, whether residing in a thinly-peopled district or in one more densely inhabited the means of religious instruction, which by the blessing of God, we should preserve to them—(Cheers.)—without fee. He was not willing to see the time come in which the Ministers of the Crown, in moving the estimates for the support of the Clergy, should have to congratulate the House that the diminution of Protestantism in Ireland, since the last assembly of Parliament, had enabled them to take off the sum of £5,000 from the Church Estimates for the preceding year.—(Hear, hear.) "I know," continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, "that if you act upon such a principle, it will be destructive of the utility, and, I may add, of the permanency of the Established Church—(Loud cries of hear.) I believe that it will be subversive of the reverence hitherto paid to its Ministers, and I know that in certain parts of Ireland it will be accompanied by fatal steps to render the number of Protestants so small as to justify a proportionate diminution of the Protestant Clergy—(Hear, hear.)—I know that even in the present state of things the tide of emigration is flowing out from many parts of Ireland in a deep, a full, and a rapid current.—(Hear, hear.) I will not introduce a further incitement to violence in that country, by saying publicly, and with authority, to its people—'Diminish the number of Protestants in your parishes, for by so doing you will diminish the burdens which press most heavily upon you.'—(Great cheering.) This doctrine of proportion is pregnant with danger as applied to Ireland, and, if once admitted, is scarcely pregnant with less danger as applied to England. I ask you, Sir, upon what ground will any Minister who has done away with a Protestant living in Ireland because the incumbent of it had a diminished flock, stand forward in this House hereafter, when a Dissenter—I care not of what denomination—comes forward and shows by figures which cannot be contradicted, that in this parish and in that parish the Protestant congregation belonging to the Established Church is very small, and ought not to be

an incumbrance upon the finances of the State?—(Hear, hear) Once only admit this dangerous doctrine,—(Loud cheering, which stopped the train of the Right Hon. Gentleman's argument. When it had subsided, he proceeded as follows.) But before you admit it, tell me, if you can, where, when admitted, it will stop?—(Continued cheering.) Before you call upon me, as a practical statesman, to admit this your novel, and, as I think, dangerous doctrine, tell me that you can stop its application when and where you will.—(Cheering still continued.) Admit this doctrine of proportion—admit that where you have only ten Protestants of the Established Church in a parish, you have a right to take away the Protestant Minister, and then tell me why you have not the same right where there are only fifty or where there are only a hundred Protestants of the same persuasion?—(Hear, hear.) If you once sanction this doctrine of proportion, if you once admit that the religion of the majority in each parish is to be considered the religion of the state, and is to be supported by the state accordingly, then this country is no longer a Protestant State. [Here Mr. O'Connell, or some Hon. Member near him, cheered.] I thank the Hon. Gentleman for that cheer, as I ask the House and the country at once, 'Are you prepared in the face of Parliament and in the face of the country to say that it is an indifferent point whether you support a Protestant establishment or not?' Up to that point I contend that you must go, if you go up to this; if you leave open the question of abolishing the Church establishment, and begin to tamper with the Church property, you must come at last to this conclusion—that all religions ought to be placed on the same footing. Now, I tell the House, boldly and distinctly, that the people of England are not ripe for that.—(Immense cheering.) And when I say that the people of England are not ripe for that, let me call upon you to pause before you assent to a resolution which you cannot, which you ought not, which the people of England will not let you, carry into effect.—(Immense cheering.) I did not think that I should ever live to hear a Minister of the Crown propose such a resolution; I do not think that I shall yet live to see a Legislature which will pass it and I am not certain that I know the Sovereign who will give his assent to it even if it should be passed.—(Immense cheering, continued for some time.) I have honestly and conscientiously gone the full length to which I am prepared to go in reforming the abuses of the Church—I say the abuses of the Church—(Hear, hear)—for I admit that there are questions regarding pluralities.—(Hear,)—regarding non-residence,—regarding the internal discipline of the Church,—regarding its purification and amendment,—regarding the increased respectability of its ministers,—and regarding the better distribution of its revenues for Church purposes, to which we are bound to give immediate attention—(hear, hear,)—but the question of the appropriation of the property of the Church to any other but Church purposes involves principles to which I for one can never give my assent.—(Cheers.) It is said that the House sanctioned this principle when it sanctioned the 147th clause of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. I admit that many Gentlemen did, when that Bill was first introduced, adopt that view, but I think that Hon. Members will admit to me in return that the ground upon which that clause was originally moved was this—that it did not contemplate the appropriation of any property belonging to the Church, but a new species of property created under that new bill. The property which the clause dealt with does not belong, and never did belong to the Church, and it was therefore argued that it was applicable to the purposes of the state. The House, however, did not acquiesce in that distinction; and then we felt it to be our duty, when the clause was considered as a question of appropriation of the Church property, to press upon the House the propriety of abandoning a clause which had been apprehended in a sense very different from that in which we, its framers, apprehended it,—(Hear, hear.) The amended motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's contains a conclusion not very accurate in point of logic. The Hon. Member takes one principle to which I may or may not assent, and then derives from it a nother, which I never can assent to. He first says that "it is the *right* of the state to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine," and then he assumes that it is *expedient* that "the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, should be reduced,"—that is, in other words, "because, as a sacred trust, you have a right to superintend the property which has long furnished the means of supporting the ministers of that form of worship which you believe to be true, and which you are bound to maintain by the Act of Union between the two countries,—because you admit the right of the State to regulate the distribution of church property, therefore I call upon you to apply that property to the purposes of charity, to the purposes of education, to any other purpose you please,—therefore I call upon you to put £125,000 a-year into the pockets of those who now pay that amount in tithe, as it will conduce more to the tranquillity of the country than paying it over to the Ministers of a religion not supported by the majority of the people."—(Great cheering.) Now, I beg leave to tell the Hon. Member that I dissent entirely from his resolution, and that if I were to follow the bent of my own inclinations and if the forms of the House allowed me, I should meet it with a direct negative.—(Great cheering.) Under circumtances somewhat different from those in which we are now placed, I was prepared to move the previous question upon this resolution. I may therefore, perhaps be asked how is it that I may not satisfied, when I find my late colleagues now prepared to move the same amendment on the original motion? My answer is, that their amendment is accompanied by conditions which render it more unpalatable to me almost, than the original question, and which do not render it a whit more satisfactory to the Hon. Member for St. Alban's.—(Hear, hear) Pursuing the course which my own sense of honour and public duty points out to me—desirous of cautioning the House not to assent to an abstract resolution of this nature without knowing at what time, by what means, and by what men it is to be carried into effect—prepared on my own behalf to put a decided negative upon it, yet prevented from doing so by the reasons which I have already stated—anxious not to draw down upon myself and upon those who have upon this occasion acted with me the responsibility of endangering, by taking a different course from that marked out by the Government, the passing of that amendment which all parties in the House seem equally to deprecate—desirous, I repeat, of not seeing this resolution carried into effect—confident that, without danger to both countries, it cannot be carried into effect—I am compelled to agree to the amendment of my Noble Friend—the previous question. I thank the House once more for the patience with which it has listened to me. If in the trying circumstances in which I have been placed I have expressed myself strongly in vindication, it has been owing to my feeling strongly the importance of the present occasion. (Cheers.) In doing so I hope that I have not expressed myself so as to hurt the feelings of colleagues from whom I part with no sentiments save those of regard, and regret that our opinions on this great question no longer permit us to tread together the same path of public duty.—The Right Hon. Gentleman then sat down amid loud and long-continued cheering.

The cries of "Divide" then became very general, and the gallery was on the point of being cleared for the division, when—

Mr. RICE rose to address the House. He said he could not help thinking that his Right Hon. Friend had introduced into the speech which he had just concluded many topics which were not immediately applicable to the question then before the House. Now his Right Hon. Friend required no vindication. (Cheering.) There was not an individual of any party who was not ready to admit that his Right Hon. Friend had acted on this, as on every other occasion, from the purest impulses of patriotism. (Cheering continued.) In what, then, he would ask, did the difference of opinion between his Right Hon. Friend and himself consist? It consisted in this—that according to the doctrines of his Right Hon. Friend, be the revenues of the Church of Ireland ever so great, be they the source of incumbrance, or even of mischief to the Church of Ireland, still, by reason of circumstances extrinsic to that church, you are bound to continue for ever that which by the hypothesis is an incumbrance and a mischief, and to withhold that remedy which by the same hypothesis was most beneficial. His Right Hon. Friend had said that the principles of his Majesty's Government involved the destruction of the Protestant establishment of the Church of Ireland. If he could bring himself to believe that position, his course would be very different from that which he now intended it to be. He was by education and feeling, and on conviction, attached to that establishment, and he would never consent, either in that House or elsewhere, to any measure which was calculated to endanger it. But if the question were put in this way to him—if it were proved to his satisfaction that the wealth now enjoyed by the Protestant Church in Ireland was more than adequate for the purposes to which it was originally devoted—if he saw in its possession of that wealth, not a principle of safety but a principle of danger, then he would consent to consider the question how that excess of wealth could be best disposed of, not only for the sake of the Protestant Church, but also for that of the other interests of the nation. Again, his Right Hon. Friend had compared the state of the Protestant Church in Ireland with the state of the Protestant Church in England. Now was not, he would ask, the case of the two churches dissimilar? But what became of the analogy in the case of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill? Was the House prepared, because by that Bill it had abolished ten Bishopries in Ireland, to abolish even a single Bishopric in England? Was it right, then, after the example set in that Bill, to say that we could not apply any remedy to the abuses of the Church of Ireland without applying a similar remedy to those of the Church of England? Seeing that the commission, which was about to issue, involved the principle of the resolution moved by the Hon. Member for St. Alban's in case the evidence proved the surplus wealth of the Church of Ireland—keeping his mind open as to the mode in which the appropriation of that property was hereafter to be made—but admitting at the very outset that, if there were a surplus there was no objection on the part of Ministers, supported by Parliament, to deal with it—it was upon these grounds, he repeated, that he maintained that this commission would give to the House and to the country all that Hon. Gentlemen had a right to expect. But was the House determined to decide first, and to examine afterwards? Was it because this was an Irish subject that the House was determined to act in so Irish a manner?—(A laugh.) He maintained that it was not for the interest of the Church of England to fight its battle upon the indefensible grounds which had been taken up for it by some of its friends that evening—it was by reducing the abuses of the Church of England, and more especially those of the Church of Ireland, that the security of both would be best established.

Mr. EWART thought the view taken by the Right Hon. late Secretary to the Colonies better adapted to the time of Papal ascendancy than the present day. The speech of the last speaker was also too much in favour of the Church, as an establishment. In fact, in this as in other parts of its system, the country was too aristocratical.

Mr. LAMBERT hoped that the House would permit him to explain very briefly the reason which induced him to support the motion. A Commission issuing from the Crown might be revoked, but a resolution of that House, affirming the principle of appropriation, could not be revoked. It would stand on the journals—it would bind a future House of Commons—it would controul any future Administration.—(Cries of no, no.) In spite of that cry, he contended that it would have that effect. He hoped that in what he was next going to utter he should not be guilty of any irregularity, but there had appeared since the debate of Tuesday night an uncontradicted statement of the opinions held by the first individual in the State.—(Cries of Order and Question.) He gathered from that answer, whether it were true or apocryphal, an additional reason for pressing this motion to a division—(Hear, hear.) The times required a bold policy, which would meet the eye of the day. "We know, at present," said the Hon. Member, "what we have lost in talent and respectability. I ask, what have we gained?—(Great cheering.) We all know our loss, and the loss of the Cabinet. I fear that before long we shall both experience it fatally.—(Hear, hear.) The present question, he said, was too important to lie dormant—it ought to be decided at once.

Mr O'CONNELL maintained that the Noble Lord's Commission of Inquiry would give no sasisfaction under whatever circumstances. A Commission was a mere pretence—a wet blanket to stifle what the country required, and what Ministers, if they had sufficient determination and manliness, could give; he meant satisfaction to Ireland, and security to England for, unless satisfaction were afforded to Ireland, blessed be God! there could not be any security for England.—(Cheers and laughter.) He had a plan of his own for giving satisfaction in this matter, but he did now press it on Ministers or the House, and why?—because he wished to urge the Noble Lord opposite to come forward and proceed with a stisfactory plan himself. If Ministers were determined not to redress the grievances of Ireland—if they were resolved to continue that most degrading of all conditions, in which the mass of the people were obliged to contribute to the wealth and splendour of a Church from which they conscientiously dissented, and which repaid them with insult for their tribute—if that were the intention of Ministers, let them take a bold and manly course, and call back the Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Stanley) to the situation which he had just relinquished.—(Hear) The Right Hon. Gentleman told the House his principle frankly and boldly, and said that there must be a Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, no matter how few the Protestant congregations and hearers.—(Hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) laughed to scorn the Right Hon. Gentlemen's doctrine, and told him that his principle had been tried in Ireland for 200 years without effect. It commenced in blood and rapine and plunder—it was continued with the like consequences, and had perpetuated heart-burnings and injustice down to the present hour. But nevertheless, and notwithstanding the absurdity of his doctrine, the Right Hon. Gentleman was consistent; he had gone out of office on principle, and Ministers had remained in office on principle; but the Right Hon. Gentleman differed from his late colleagues in this respect, that he now openly and boldly asserted his principle, while they did not venture to maintain theirs.—(Hear, and laughter.) Why not affirm the principle which they professed, or were supposed to entertain, and act upon it at once?—(Hear, hear.) The Commission was to investigate the revenues of the Protestant Church and to inquire into how many Protestants there might be in each parish in Ireland; not only how many Protestants, but also to examine the segments into which Protestantism was divided, and ascertain how many were to be allotted to John Calvin, how many to Martin Luther, and what number to John Wesley?—(Hear, and laughter.) Were the Commission to take people's adherence to the 39 articles into consideration? (Laughter.) If any one said, "I can only sign 38 of the articles," was he to be distinguished from the more completely orthodox, and were there to be as 38 article men as well as 39 article people?—(Hear, and laughter.) Were the Commissioners to examine the present state of the population, to ascertain the number of births since the last return, to investigate the obituaries, to go on canvessing all people, and looking into all subjects in this vague and interminable way? Why, such a system of inquiry would prove a Penelope web, there would be no end to it. (Hear, and laughter.) Fever or cholera might make a serious difference in the proportion of Protestantism in a parish, and fresh inquiries would be constantly demanded. This was the unsatisfactory commission which was now offered to Ireland, instead of a full and healing measure; and yet even about this paltry commission Gentlemen could not agree, because it seemed to promise something, however remote or incomplete, for that unhappy country.—(Hear, hear.) When you were about to coerce Ireland you were perfectly unanimous, but now in the work of conciliation you were for the first time divided!—(Hear, hear.) Those who had separated themselves from Ministers on this occasion had at least acted an open and manly part; not so those who remained in the Cabinet. What was the situation of Ireland in reference to the Protestant Church? Arrears of tithes were due to the Protestant clergy, and also to lay impropriators to a considerable extent. Were the arrears due to the clergy and lay impropriators to be first levied on the country, and then were the police and military to be sent out to collect the new land tax? What would be the result of all this? He did not like to dwell on the subject. Meanwhile, however, they were to have a commission in ascertain something or other—when they were likely to have a winter of blood, and a spring of more coercion.—(Hear, hear) Ireland was never more ready and willing to be conciliated than at present. But how? By acts.—(Hear, hear.) They had now a favourable opportunity—the Irish Tithe Bill was before the House; it contained the principle of appropriation. Give us a proper and satisfactory recognition of the principle in that Bill.—What he asked for was to introduce appropriation as a clear and distinct principle of the measure before the House. Why not put what appeared to be the sense of the Government and of the House upon record, by according to the motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's? The character of Minister was of importance—that character it was their duty to maintain and elevate; but how could they do so when they hesitated to put boldly on record their acquiescence in the principle of appropriation, thereby showing that they were worthy of their trust and true to themselves, by openly maintaining what at present they merely affected or pretended to think?—(Hear.) The House had told the Sovereign that they were ready to redress the grievances of Ireland; it therefore behoved them to do justice upon the present question. When the people of Ireland read this debate, and saw that instead of embracing the great principle of appropriation, it merely related to personal matters, and when they saw the Ministerial majority against the professed principle of the minority—a majority swelled by the late Secretary for the Colonies and by others, whose support was the result of a cunning and equivocal friendship—would not the people feel great disappointment and indignation, and would they not mock him to scorn if he were to give Ministers his confidence? Would they not say, and with apparent justice, Our supposed friends and advocates are miserably deluded, or else they are deluders in supporting Ministers they are trucking at the Government with private views, and endeavouring to promote their own interests at the expense of their country." Suppose this result to be brought about, in what degree would it benefit Ministers? perhaps they might get another set of agitators in the place at the present—they might get worse. (Laughter.) He would tell them that; and they might do worse even if they could succeed in ruining the character of men whom he now told the Government they could not purchase, and whom he did not wish to suppose that Ministers were weak enough to attempt to deter from their duty.—(Hear, hear.) England had tried with Scotland the game she was now playing in Ireland. How often did the walls of that House echo with declarations of an intention to establish firmly, and maintain unshaken, the system of episcopacy in Scotland? How often did majorities here express their scorn at the idea of allowing the Scotch to throw off the surplice and reject the orders and regulations of the Established Church? But nevertheless, the Ministers of that day were defeated by the good broadswords of the Scotch. For 50 years England persecuted a people which conscientiously differed from it on points of doctrine and discipline; but all the attempts to establish episcopacy in Scotland failed. Was different result to be expected in Ireland in the present day? Did Ministers want a Commission of inquiry to show the enormous majority of Catholics in Ireland? Did they want such an inquiry as to the fact of the small minority which the protestants of that country constituted!' It was idle to talk of a Commission of inquiry.—(Hear, hear) If they first established the principle of appropriation, they might afterwards proceed to work out its details by means of a commission, but no preliminary inquiry was wanted. Did not the great mischief and evil in Ireland consist in the dissensions existing between the Catholics and Protestants? Gentlemen opposite must themselves admit that if we did not first establish the principle of appropriation, the Commission would be neither more nor iess than a rambling proclamation to array the Protestants and Catholics in every parish in Ireland against each other. It would excite party processions, irritating distinctions, and meetings. Then would come the daily riot, the evening collision, and the midnight murder—(Hear, hear.) It would be disseminating in Ireland an additional motive to excitement—another cause of dissension. They had tried the principle of pure Protestantism in Ireland for 200 years; the experiment had failed; let it be abandoned—do not again attempt it. The people of Ireland were now anxious to fall into the arms of this country—to join the ranks of Government. They desired to see a strong and effective Ministry working out the great principles of the Reform Bill with energy and sincerity: they desired so to strengthen the hands of the Administration as not to allow the possibility of parties in any quarter, either in the vicinity of that House or elsewhere, resisting the King's Government with a prospect of success—(Hear, hear,) Ireland would despise the Commission of Inquiry which they offered without a pledge to any thing except to a quarrel with the late Secretary for the Colonies.—Hear,) and laughter.) Nobody could more respect the sincerity manliness, and integrity of that Right Hon. Gentleman than himself, but at the same time he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman's policy the very worst that could have been adopted with respect to Ireland. The Right. Hon. Gentleman had swamped the Ministry; from the first he was it evil genius, a calamity to the Cabinet, but his honour and principles were undoubted—(hear, hear)—high in the powers of his genius and firm in the assertion of principle, the Right Hon. Gentleman could lay claim to the merit of consistency. He was ready to do the Right Hon. Gentleman full justice, but every body was aware How much mischief he had done the Government. However, the Cabinet had parted with the Right Hon. Gentleman on good terms, and reckoned upon his future support—(Hear, and laughter.) A very pathetic scene followed, worthy of a novelist's pen; but although the Right. Hod. Gentleman seemed to weep a little at parting with his late colleagues, he soon resumed his wonted air, and proved his rigid and unbending adherence to his own principles. He called upon Ministers and the House to adopt the same line part—they had under their protection every sect, and if they began with an equitable principle in Ireland, they would shortly be enabled to do more justice to England. Do this act of justice to Ireland, and they would soon be able to reduce the Pension List, and repeal the Septennial Act. When Gentlemen once felt the sweets and advantages of popularity they would be led on from good to better.—(A laugh.) He had indulged in some appearance of hilarity, but his mind sunk when he considered the hopeless and irreparable loss that Gentleman sitting on the Ministerial bench had experienced.—(Loud cheering and laughter.) You could not get back, he continued, the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stanley) if you wished it at is out of the question. You had cut the bridge behind you there was no retreating; then go forward—(Hear.) You heard the cheer of last Tuesday at the Noble Lord's announcement; you would hear that cheer again if you were to embrace the principle of appropriation.—(Hear.) Never were Ministry so strong as you, if you would declare and work out that principle; but never was Ministry so weak if you stop short or hesitate.—(Hear) The Learned Gentleman proceeded to say, that if Ireland had been happily separated by three hundred leagues from England, then would not the blessings of God in the former country have been turned into the bitterest curses; then would not the Irish (a Catholic people) be compelled to support in splendour a Protestant Church. Gentlemen talked much of what had been done for Ireland by England since the period of the Union, but he could see no trace of any solid advantage conferred, with the exception of what had been reluctantly wrung from this country. We now prostrated ourselves before you, not in weakness, but in a spirit of voluntary humility and conciliation, and requested justice at your hands. We confessed ourselves in your power—we had no intention of revolt or resistance—we implored you for this boon—we asked you to pass the present resolution.—(Hear hear) Last week he thought he had seen a streaking of the political horizon with a new and cheering light for his unhappy country; but he now found it to be a mere *ignis fatuues*—not the genial light which would shed lustre and happiness upon Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) Did we ask you to persecute or injure our Protestant fellow countrymen? God forbid! There was not a Protestant in the House who could be more anxious to resist any such proceeding than he was. All he asked was justice. Do this, and you would have all England and Scotland, and every thing valuable in Ireland with you.—(Hear, hear.) We only wished to have that incubus shaken off which had long injured and insulted the Catholics. We talked not of superiority for ourselves, all we asked of you was that in the bill relative to the Irish Established Church, you would at length do that justice to Ireland which England obtained for herself, which Scotland extorted from you, and which Ireland through his humble voice now implored you to grant—(Cheers.)

Mr. C. GRANT said, he was at a loss to see any argument in the Hon. Gentleman's speech which tended to support the original resolution on satisfactory grounds; for the Hon. Member, although professing to be favourable to that resolution, was decidedly against a commission, notwithstanding the Hon. Member for St. Alban's had said that his first step upon the recognition of his resolution must be with a view to the issuing of a commission. The Hon. Member said "Give us acts, not words," and yet he objected to an act so decided as the creation of a commission.—(Cheers, and hear, hear)—He could not but think, notwithstanding all that had been said by the Learned Gentleman, that the warm feelings and the good sense of the Roman Catholics of Ireland would induce them to arrive at a different conclusion from the Learned Gentleman, and that in spite of his denunciations they would give due credit to the Government for its intentions in bringing forward such a proposition. He firmly believed that it would constitute the most important step that the House had ever taken for the effectual conciliation of Ireland, and for cementing the Union between the two countries.

Sir R. PEEL said that at a period of such importance, and when events were passing calculated to excite in the public mind so much of anxiety, of interest—nay, of dismay, it was with deep regret that he found himself precluded on this occasion, from taking any course that could be satisfactory to his own mind, or which could, he feared, be intelligible to the country at large.—(Hear, hear.) A motion had been made by the Hon. Member for St. Alban's distinctly affirming two principles—first, that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland exceeded the spiritual wants of the Protestants of Ireland; and, secondly, this new and important principle, that that House had a right to appropriate the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland to whatever purposes it might thind fit. Now he (Sir R. Peel) wanted to fight the battle on that principle—(Loud cheers, and cries of Hear.) He wanted to state it—not in a tone of triumph or exultation, and not with a wish to injure the feelings of any individual Member—that it was his decided opinion that that House was bound to maintain inviolate the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) That was a subject which he was prepared to discuss: and in reference to it he was on that night prepared to give to the proposition of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's his distinct and decided opinion that that House was bound to maintain inviolate the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) That was a subject which he was prepared to discuss: and in reference to it he was on that night prepared to give to the

proposition of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's distinct and decided negative.—(Hear, hear.) But if he did so, it would be extremely unjust to imply that he was contented with the present condition of the Established church in Ireland. Two years ago, when a Committee was appointed on the subject, he (Sir R. Peel) stated his opinion that the state of the Protestant Church of Ireland was such, that the time might come when they ought to consider whether or not measures might not be devised for appropriating a portion of the Church property of Ireland, not to other objects, but so as to facilitate the propagation of Divine truth, which was the great end and aim of that Establishment. He was ready to abide by that opinion—he was ready to maintain that they should uphold the funds of the Irish Church Establishment society for the purpose of diffusing those benefits for the propagation of which that Establishment was founded; and he was ready at the same time to give his decided negative to such a motion as that of the Honourable Member for St. Alban's, which would go to appropriate these funds to other and to secular purposes.—(Hear, hear.) But unfortunately he was precluded by a technical difficulty from expressing by his vote a decided opinion upon it. If they had mere y the motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's to decide upon, he (Sir R. Peel) would be ready to give his vote for supporting the Established Church in Ireland; but the Noble Lord, by moving the previous question on that motion, had deprived him of that opportunity. There were three courses open to him (ir R. Peel) for adoption He might absent himself from the House, and give no vote at all, upon the motion of the Noble Lord; but he would be thereby liable to lose the opportunity of giving his vote for negativing the proposition of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's and must say that absenting one-self from a division was not, in his opinion, a very manly or straightforward course, and it was not one that he (Sir R Peel) often adopted.—(Hear.) At the same time he must admit if ever there was a time when such a course would be justifiable, it was on the present occasion —(Hear, hear.) He found himself involved in this difficulty—that if he voted for the previous question, it might seem to imply that he gave his sanction to the measure which had been proposed by Government, which he by no means intended to do in voting for the original resolution, he would seem to ally himself with the decided enemies of the Church, and that course, therefore, would be neither satisfactory to himself nor intelligible to othe s. The Noble Lord had stated that the intentionof Government, in appointing the commission, was for the purpose of ascertaining whether there existed a surplus in the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, with which the State might deal as it thought proper. Now as he (Sir R. Peel) was opposed to such a principle he could not vote for it, and he distinctly disclaimed having any, the slightest confidence, in his Majesty's Government —(Hear, hear, and a laugh) It was necessary for him to make that explicit declaration, in order that the vote which he was obliged, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to give in this instance, should not be mistaken, decidedly disapproved of the appointment of such a commission; he thought that its appointment would be fraught with great evil and great danger. A Commission was to be appointed—an inquiry was no doubt to be instituted—but, where was that inquiry to stop, where was it to end and what, in the meantime, would be the consequences ?Was it not plain that such a course of proceeding was fraught with infinite danger and immeasurable difficulties ? What would be the effect of the adoption of such a measure upon the receivers of tithes, upon the Roman Catholics, upon the Dissenters, upon the Dissenters of Ireland ?—(Hear, hear.) Let it be remembered that they passed an Act last Session which threw the payment of the tithes upon the landlords of Ireland. Were they to tell the Protestant lauiords of Ireland that they were to collect the tithes, and to insure the payment of tithe, in order to secure the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in that country?—(Hear) He could not conceive a measure more decidedly tending to paralyse the efforts of the Legislature in that respect than the appointment of such a Commission. The main question on this occasion regarded the maintenance of the established Church in Ireland. Now he (Sir R. Peel) professed himself ready to discuss that question at present, and to pronounce in favour of the maintenance, the inviolate maintenance, of the Established Church in Ireland. Though the principle was not avowed, yet they might depend upon it, that if they applied the principle of the Hon. Member's motion to the Church of Ireland, they would soon be called upon to apply it to the Church of England too —(Hear, hear.) He would venture to show that such would be the fruits of this motion, and if the arguments of his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. S. Rice —(A laugh.) His friend had laid it down, that if there should be an excess in the property of the Church of Ireland, so as to endan er its existence, it was incumbent on the Legislature to enterfere as well for the general interests as for the protection of that Establishment. Could there possibly be a more dangerous doctrine?—(Hear.) Let them for a moment apply it to individual property, and see what would be the consequence?—(Hear.) If they were to lay it down as a principle of legislation, that where the excess of property endangered property, it should be taken from under the controul of the rightful possesor and appropriated to o her purposes, what injustice ld they not perpetrate? If property was not to t upon prescription and the laws of the realm, let m, for Heaven's sake, know upon what new title was to depend.— (Cheers.) He had read through the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward the motion, and he would quote a few sentences from it to show that the principle of his motion would apply equally to the Church of England as well as the Church of Ireland. (The Right Hon. Baronet here quoted a sentence in which the Hon. Member asserted that the Legislature had nothing to do, in legislating with the truth of a religion.) The Right Hon. Baronet contended that the supreme power in the State had a right to determine what was the true religion and to appropriate certain funds for its establishment and support But the Hon. Member for Dublin said that it was a degradation and a forcing of conscience, for a man to be obliged to contribute to a Church to which he did not belong. Was it any degradation for an Episcopalian in Scotland to contribute to the maintenance of the established church there? He could fancy an Episcopalian Scottish Nobleman, who had inherited large possessions in Scotland from his ancestors, and who found his property, and property that he purchased, burdened for the support of the Established Church there—what would be thought of him if, after receiving on purchasing his lands an equivalent for that burden, he should afterwards turn round and say that he scrupled to contribute to the maintenance of that Church Establishment because he did not belong to it?—(Hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir Robt. Peel) appealed to a third party—to the supporters of the established Church in Scotland, and he would tell them that if the principle of the motion of the Hon. Member for St. Alban's should be adopted, it would be applied equally to their church as well as to the Church of England and Ireland. He would appeal to the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for Middlesex, whether in the Bill which he brought in for the relief of the Catholics, it was not stated distinctly in the preamble of it, that the Protestant Church establishment of England and Ireland should remain as it was, inviolate and untouched? But it was said that they had taken this property from the Catholics at the time of the Reformation, and that the Legislature had an equal right to deal with it as it pleased at the present period. At the time of the Reformation they were fully authorised to do so, because at that period they had reformed the Catholic Religion by establishing the purity of the Protestant faith in its stead. He could refer to the speeches of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite to show that they appreciated the difference between the principle acted upon at the Revolution and that which was now proposed to be carried into effect. He would content himself with quoting a passage from a speech of the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, when connected with the same Government as he (Sir R. Peel), and when one of the most powerful advocates of the Catholic Claims, to which he (Sir R. Peel) was then opposed. In one of his s eeches upon that subject he expressed himself to the following effect:—"With respect to the Protestant Establishment of the country, he considered it necessary for the security, of all sects; and he thought that there should not only be an Established Church, but that it should be richly endowed, and its dignitaries be enabled to take their stations with the nobles of the land. But, speaking of it in a political point of view, he had no hesitation to state that the existence of the Protestant establishment was the great bond of union between the two countries; and if ever that unfortunate moment should arrive when they should rashly lay their hands on the property of the Church, to rob it of its rights, that moment they would seal the doom and terminate the connexion between the two countries." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He (Sir R. Peel) fully concurred in that sentiment, and he believed that it was the imperative duty of that House to maintain inviolate the Established Church in both countries.—(Hear, hear.) The motion was also calculated to alienate the minds of the Protestants who had consented—reluctantly consented—to the removal of Catholic disabilities, on the strongest assurance that by their removal they would and did redress every grievance, and would restore great political equality. It was too much now to tell these men, who saw the faithful Ministers of the Church to which they belonged robbed by every species of combination and resistance, that the revenues might be severed from the Protestant Church, and be appropriated to the esta dishment of another faith, against which they protested.—(Hear, hear) To do this, would be to give a shock to protestant feeling in Ireland—would argue an indifference to all religion—would involve not a question of truth but of civil policy; and such a course was calculated not only to shock the very foundations of other Property in that country, but also to severe the links which bound Ireland to this country, almost as much as if the Legislature had assented to the motion recently submitted to its consideration by the Learned Member for Dublin. (Cheers)

Sir R. INGLIS followed on the same side.

Mr. O'REILY, as a Roman Catholic, regretted that the motion had not been met by a decided negative. The appropriation of the revenues of the Church, at the period of the Reformation, was, he thought, a monstrous robbery, and he was decidedly opposed to the example being followed at the present day. He did not desire to see the Protestant Church, one of the best bulwarks of Christianity, overthown by t! ose who had evidently no respect for that or any other established institution.

Mr. CLAY though that a more manly and decisive course on the part of Ministers was doubly incumbent on Ministers after the speeches of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the late Secretary of the Colonies, and the Member for Tamworth.

Mr. HAWSE and Mr. BARRON cordially supported Ministers.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that nothing in the shape of argument had been brought forward to show that the original motion would be more advantageous than the proposition of his Noble Friend (Althorp). He was anxious to state his adherence to the principles he had laid down, and he trusted that those Hon. Members who had been in the habit of reposing confidence in Ministers, would not withdraw that confidence now, and as the Commission had already passed the great seal, would lend their aid to the Government in their endeavours to carry their opinions into practice.

Mr. D. BROWNE supported the original motion.

Mr ELLICE stated that the sincerest desire existed on the part of Government to relieve Ireland. He would, however, beg Hon. Members to consider the dangers brought upon the friends of liberal measures by dividing themselves on this subject Those who remembered previous events would see also how much danger lay in awakening Protestant feeling in the hearts of the people of this country, and showing its depth and extent.—(Hear, hear.) He threw out this suggestion for the consideration of his Hon Friend; he believed that the principles he entertained, and the views he cherished, were the same as his own —(Great cheering, in the midst of which Mr. Sheil's voice was peculiarly distinct.) If by that cheer it was implied that he was in favour of a reformation of the Irish Church, he acknowledged the inference, he avowed the fact, and on those conditions he joined the Government—(Cheers), —but if it was supposed that he meant to destroy it, he repudiated the supposition. Any measure of this kind to which he could lend himself would be one which should stretch out the hand of conciliation and fraternity, the only way to give security to the Church and peace to the unhappy country.—(Hear. hear.)

Mr. LEFREY regretted, that while the Government avowed Conservative principles, they were acting in a spirit of confiscation. The question was, whether this was to be a Christian monarchy or an infidel republic, conducted on the principles of Tom Paine.

Mr. WARD briefly replied He expressed his regret at causing a division between the friends of liberal principles, or anything wearing the appearance of a division, but as the principle which he had advocated had been so very strongly controverted by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stanley) and the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R Peel), he felt that he would be hardly justified before the House and the country in not pressing the question to a vote. His only regret was that the question could not come fairly before the House. Many Hon. Members, he was aware, who were friendly to his proposition, did not yet, in consequence of the commission which had been issued, feel it right to vote against the motion for the previous question.

Mr. GOULBURN having expressed his opposition to the principle of both the motion and the proposition of Government, asked the Noble Lord (Althorp) would he be prepared to lay on the table of the House a copy of the commission which had been issued ?

Lord ALTHORP replied that he had not the least objection to lay a copy of the commission on the table.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the previous question ...	396
Against it	120

Majority in favour of Ministers, 276.

House Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time & passed

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at one o'clock

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

"The following is, we believe, a correct list of the changes:

CABINET.

Mr. SPRING RICE, Colonies.
Lord AUCKLAND, Admiralty.
Lord CARLISLE, Privy Seal.
Mr. ELLICE, his present office.

NOT CABINET.

Mr. P. THOMPSON, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord MULGRAVE, Post-Office.
Mr. FRANCIS BARING, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. M. O'FERRAL, Lord of the Treasury.
Also Mr. W. ORD in the room of Mr. GEORGE PONSONBY, who goes to the seat in the Customs vacated by the death of Mr. ROE.

These Cabinet arrangements, if such they can be called, were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say there has been a shifting of seats, a transfer of persons from one department to another, a domestic movement in interior of the Administration; but as for accession of power, or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle. The Government, with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands, in respect to its *personnel*, where it was last Monday morning—*minus* two among the most effective of its former Members—viz., Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham. It is impossible to evade the question, were we ever so much inclined so to do—whether Mr. Spring Rice, a Secretary of the Treasury, distinguished by diligence, and ingenuity (for we readily admit so much), and, moreover a men of great private worth, has yet attained to that rank in the political world, or does yet fill that space in the eyes of the nation, which would justify any Prime Minister to his country for raising the Hon. Gentlemen to the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, the most arduous political office, perhaps, under the Crown, and at an hour, like this, when not only does the Colonial department call for the superintendence of a most able and enlightened statesman, but the condition of the kingdom at large demands that no Cabinet appointment should be disposed of, otherwise, than to an individual of recognised experience in the general affairs of government, and of extensive influence and ascendancy over large classes of men. Will the country forbear to ask under what strange conjunction of the planets is it that Lord Auckland has found himself suddenly raised to the government of the British navy? Lord Auckland was not before a Member of the Cabinet, and not only has he been placed in supreme command over the mighty marine of England, but he has been preferred before one of the ablest and most respected public men in the empire for the important rank of Cabinet Minister, at the most critical and awful period of our annals. Who and what is Lord Auckland that he should be thus forced upon the country? We have heard that there is not a purser in the navy at all inferior to this ex-President of the Board of Trade in whatever talents, manners, or qualifications might become a First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Carisle, whose *arduous* services in the Cabinet had hitherto gone unrewarded by any office, has now succeeded to that lucrative sinecure called the Privy Seal, vacated by Earl Ripon. These, with Mr. Ellice, the active and popular Secretary at War, and Lord Grey's brother-in-law, fill up the four vacancies left by the late resignations; and again we are bound in conscience and honour to declare, that as a whole they will not, and ought not to satisfy the people of England. We warned Lord Grey of this. Our fear was, and we call to witness our leading articles for three or four days past, that the paddings, linings, waddings, the stay-tape and buckram, the scrapings and sweepings of the ministerial shop would be resorted to, and strong and serviceable materials excluded—that old clothes would be turned—old holes darned—rags new dyed—and ancient calf-skin covers fresh gilt and lettered—and all this nicknamed a reformed or amended Cabinet, by which not even the infant pupils of our Sunday schools would be imposed upon. To be sure, it has not in every instance been quite so bad as that; but let Lord Grey or Lord Brougham look round and try if they can discover one rational being in the community pleased with this last week's operations. Why was a man of such decided ability and such manly and open bearing left out as Lord Durham, for example, to make room for one like Lord Auckland? Lord Durham in his own person, by his mere acceptance of the seals of Colonial or (we wish it might have been so) Foreign Secretary—nay, or any other office of the Government—would have been received with open arms by the country as a *pledge* of the liberal and straightforward measures which could not fail to be pursued. Lord Durham would have brought with him as allies to the Government, the whole weight of the numerous intelligent, well-organised, and now we are afraid alienated and embittered, Dissenting body. They know the steady and enlightened attachment of that noble earl to their cause, in so far as it is the cause of good government, including that of equal justice; and we repeat that the dissenters would have claimed from Lord Durham no further immediate pledge of his support, beyond his personal accession to the Ministry. But how will it be on his exclusion? There are elections coming—a Cambridge election for one, on Mr. Spring Rice s vacancy. Let Ministers watch, then, how the votes of that powerful class of their fellow-citizens are bestowed, and tell us afterwards what sort of compensation for the loss of Lord Durham's interest they have derived from the promotion of Lord Auckland, or from his patron's, Lord Lansdown's gratitude. Mr. Abercrombie, too, has not, it appears, been admitted under the recent arrangement. If there was one commoner in the kingdom more desirable for Lord Grey than any other in the recomposition of his mutilated Cabinet, Mr. Abercrombie was that man. Discreet, reflecting, liberal, just, considerate in his views, and resolute in enforcing them, of long experience, of sound sagacity, and of reputation perfectly unblemished, he is one on whom Lord Grey might have leaned with confidence, and to whose counsels he might have safely listened. But it is all of a piece; even of those who have been brought into office, the ablest have been postponed to the most solid. Lord Mulgrave, a nobleman of distinguished and invaluable service, is made Postmaster-General in place of the Duke of Richmond, as Lord Auckland is *vice* Sir James Graham; but will it be credited hereafter that Lord Auckland is in the Cabinet, whilst Lord Mulgrave is not? We grieve for these things—deeply, mournfully, do we lament them, nor is it the least part of our pain that Lord Grey and the Lord Chancellor have sanctioned this miserable lath-and-plaster cabinet—this woful disappointment of the hopes and prospects of the country.—(Times.)

"The Cabinet and Ministerial arrangements, consequent on the recent partial dismemberment of the Administration of Lord Grey, has been completed, simply by promotions of Members of the Administration to seats in the Cabinet, and with that exception give no additional strength to the Government. Mr. Spring Rice and Lord Auckland, who more immediately represent the personal party of Lord Lansdown, are chiefly distinguished by their habits of business and official aptitude. The good sense, practical knowledge, and decidedly popular opinions of Mr. Ellice are well known, and his accession to the Cabinet is an unquestionable gain to the Reformers; but it is well known that his political influence in the Ministry and the House of Commons has not been heretofore very considerable. The opposition of the Cabinet cannot, therefore, be considered as materially strengthened in a liberal sense, except in so far as the riddance of the Tory leaven may be said to strengthen it. The new Secretary of the Colonial Department will of course vacate his seat for Cambridge. The result cannot be safely predicted. Sir Edward Sugden has left town to oppose him. In all probability Mr. C. P. Thompson will succeed Lord Auckland as President of the Board of Trade, but this change will not occasion a vacancy in the representation of Manchester. These arrangements, unless they can be considered as temporary will somewhat surprise all parties, and will certainly not satisfy the Reformers. They exclude Lord Durham and several public men possessing the confidence of the Reformers, throughout the country. The responsibility rests with Lord Grey, to whom the King gave the most ample power. We confess we cannot see what force exists to meet the virulent opposition of the Tories and the suspended faith and suspicions of the Reformers. Mention has been made of a declaration presented to Lord Grey by a number of Members of the House of Commons. In this their object was to manifest rather an adhesion to Earl Grey's principles, as shown in the measure of the Reform Bill, and more particularly on the present occasion, as distinguished from the opinions of Sir James Graham and Mr. Stanley. In fact, we know that many of those who subscribed the declaration alluded to, are satisfied neither with some of the new appointments, nor with the exclusion of others, from the Cabinet. And in proof of what we advance, we have to state, that in the course of yesterday another declaration of political feeling was agreed on, and is in course of signature, by Members of the House of Commons. It is as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL GREY.

"The undersigned representatives of the people, understanding that your Lordship has received from his Majesty the full and responsible power of reforming the Ministry, do, in the present imminent political crisis of public affairs, respectfully represent to your Lordship the deep importance of a liberal, firm, and comprehensive Administration; and the certainty that such an administration alone can secure that public confidence and popular strength which are essential to the maintenance of good government. That such an Administration so desirable at the present moment, cannot as we respectfully suggest, be formed, should any private or personal feeling exclude any individual whose cincereattachment to the principles of Reform has emphatically obtained the confidence and respec of the people.',

—The palpable subject of this manifesto was the suspected omission of Lord Durham in the reported recomposition of the Cabinet. The announcement of the remodelled Administration has excited general observation from the friends and foes of Lord Grey. If as a temporary selection, we can understand that it may serve as a Jury-mast; if considered to be permanent, we fear the time will too soon demonstrate its inability to resist various party assailants. The issue is monentous; but we will postpone till Monday the expression of many fearful anticipations which croud upon us,—) Chronicle.)

"The Cabinet is at last reconstructed. The arrangements made for this purpose are precisely those announced yesterday; although we did not venture to say that we believed the information to be correct. Look, reader, to the list; So much for the filling of the gaps occasioned by the resignations; and in addition, it is intended to make Mr. More O'Ferrall a Lord of the Treasury, and to give to Mr. Edward Ellice!!! a seat in the Cabinet. We might say much, for we know much concerning the manœuvres by which this arrangement has been at last completed; upon the claims put forward by one negotiator, and upon the concessions admitted by another;—upon the triumph which Lord Lansdown has gained in the promotion to high office of individuals whose promotion he made the condition of his own stay in place, and of the victory which Lord Brougham has achieved in the exclusion of Lord Durham from all office. But we will not waste our time upon these trifles. There is one important question to be solved. How will the new Ministry be able to carry on the King's Government? Looking at the men who are now added to the Administration, and looking at the measures for the support of which their aid has been called in, we conceive it to be utterly impossible that the Cabinet as it is now constructed should exist even to the end of the session. What was objected to the Cabinet as it stood last week? First, its want of unanimity—How has unanimity now been secured?

One section of the surviving part of the Ministry threatens to resign if a particular nobleman is excluded; the other threatens to resign if the same nobleman is admitted. Lord Lansdowne hands the Privy Seal to Lord Carlisle in spite of the dissatisfaction of Lord Grey. Lord Grey brings Mr. Edward Ellice into the Cabinet in spite of the scruples of Lord Lansdowne. There are the same elements of disunion still in existence; the same discrepencies of sentiment still in collision. Can we expect a more cordial unanimity in the future than we found in the past? Second, its want of ability. How has provision been made for the infusion of intellectual strength into the Government? Lord Althorp is still Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Poulett Thomson still presides over our commerce; Mr. Charles Grant still snores at the Board of Control; Lord Palmerston still blunders at the Foreign Office. Lord Grey has relieved himself of the co operation of Sir James Graham, his ablest man of business, and of Mr. Stanley, his most popular and powerful orator. Can we expect a more conspicuous ability in the future than we found in the past? Third, its want of zeal.—How are we led to anticipate a more greedy appetite for reform in the new Ministers than we found in their predecessors? If this were indeed the fault in the Government the remedy was at hand, and Lord Grey was repeatedly admonished of the quarter to which he should turn for it. Lord Radnor says Mr. Abercrombie might have been seduced into place, and the patriotism of Sir John Hobhouse might have been securely relied upon. In Lord Auckland, and in Lord Carlisle, is it possible to anticipate a more forward passion for the movement, a more ravenous hunger for change, a more reckless contempt for our existing institutions. than their predecessors evinced! We might extend this argument, but have carried it far enough. We heartily pity Lord Grey. On one side of him stands an individual who prompts him to pull down the authority and confiscate the revenues of the Church That individual is Mr. Edward Ellice, the Secretary at War, a Cabinet Minister, of whom the *Times* says that he is "a *person* descreditably known in the City, who ought long ago to have shrunk from public life." On the other side stands a greater personage, who whispers in his, ear—"The threats of those who are enemies to the Church make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that Church *to speak out!*" That greater personage is his Majesty the King. To which of Lord Grey's monitors will Lord Grey listen?—Since the above was written we learn that Lord Mulgrave has refused the office of Postmaster-General, and that he talked of the affair last night, in circles too numerous to be described as private, in a manner calculated to leave his auditors in doubt whether, in his Lordship's opinion, it is a subject of boast that the offer has been made to him, or that he has refused it.—(Post).

"With reference to the appointments in the Cabinet, our statement, yesterday, is in all particulars confirmed, except as to Lord Mulgrave. In addition, we heard from so many quarters that Lord King is to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that we are unwilling to withhold our belief from it. With respect to the gentlemen appointed, Lord Auckland is, we believe. known to be an assiduous, and, though a quiet, a clear headed man of business. The *Times* objects to Mr. Spring Rice's appointment as Colonial Secretary, but, as we think, without any good reason. He possesses great industry, good talents, and is an excellent man of business. He is besides one of the best and readiest speakers now on the Treasury Bench. Had Lord Althorp, as was at one time reported, taken the Colonies and Mr. Rice been made Chancellor of the Exchequer, the arrangement would probably have been not less satisfactory; but we believe the Colonial administration has been entrusted to any one more anxious than Mr. Rice to do it justice. His re-election for Cambridge is, we understand, quite certain. The accession of Mr. Ellice to a seat in the Cabinet will give general satisfaction. We regret that Earl Grey has not strengthened his Government by taking in other gentlemen of established principles Either Mr. Abercromby (in the estimation of whose character we quite agree with the *Times*) or Sir Henry Parnell would have carried with them into Government the public confidence, and the re-election of either or both would have been perfectly certain. With res ect to Mr. Abercromby, however, we must beg the public to suspend their opinion until some explanations are given, which we have reason to believe will be made on Monday, and which, we trust, will be found satisfactory. With respect to Earl Durham, to whose great talents we readily subscribed, and whose appointment as a guarantee to the Dissenters might be desirable, we have great reason to believe that the Noble Earl, when he was formerly in the Cabinet, submitted with so much reluctance to the controul of his colleagner, that an impediment was created to the progress of business, and the harmony which is so necessary to its success was disturbed. Earl Grey had now a tempting opportunity to replace him in the Cabinet, and that he has not done so, when he has frequently been assailed with reproaches of undue partiality to his own family and friends, must redound to his honour. If, under the present circumstances, the great talents of the Earl of Durham could be made available, consistently with preserving harmony in the Cabinet, we have no doubt that he would have been solicited to accept office. However, we are disposed to make large allowances for the difficulties with which Lord Grey has had to struggle.—We yesterday expressed ourselves doubtingly of Lord Mulgrave's appointment to the Post Office, and we now hear that the Noble Earl is not to have that situation. Would it not be a popular and proper act to abolish the office of Postmaster General as a political situation, or leave its duties to be performed, where there is no doubt they would be admirably and efficiently discharged, by Sir Francis Freeling?—(Courier.)

"On every modification of a Cabinet it is to be expected that, as every party or subdivision of party will strive to gain an advantage in the arrangements, *all* will not be satisfied with the result. The officers which are filled are filled with efficient men, and men perfectly in harmony with their colleagues. Mr. Spring Rice's recent speech on the union question confirmed the opinion which his general ability in parliament and his indefatigable industry had created, that he ought to occupy a higher post in the government. There are few men better qualified by quickness of talents and by temper to take a leading part in the House of Commons, and there is no public man whatever better fitted for the Colonial Office, where one of the most essential requisites of a secretary is to investigate a great mass of complaints and representations with promptitude, as well as to decide on them with judgement. Lord Auckland is as well qualified, we believe, as any other public man, by his habits, talents for business, and good sense, to supply the loss the public service has sustained in the Admiralty department.

"It must be admitted that the ministry as now remodelled will lose strength in parliament. For Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham no substitutes have been supplied, and on Lord Althorp and Mr. Spring Rice the government business in the House of Commons must almost exclusively devolve. Their task will be arduous, but we trust that by the decided and straightforward liberality of their measures they will at once conciliate, support and disarm opposition. By its measures the ministry will be judged, and by its measures only it must stand or fall. A prompt declaration respecting the Irish church, and an instantaneous announcement that every practical grievance affecting the Dissenters shall be redressed, may more than counterbalance the loss of Sir James Graham's talents for business and of Mr. Stanley's commanding powers of debate.—(Globe.)

"The refusal of Lord Mulgrave to join the Ministry is confirmed; it has been followed by the refusal of Mr. O'Farrell; so that a Postmaster-General and a Treasury Lord are still wanting. Mr. Ellice now made certain that he need not "march through Coventry," with his ragamuffin friends in ascending the Cabinet, has consented to accept the dignity, having overcome the scruple suggested by a fear of increasing the consumption of state eggs in the city of Godiva. Mr. S. Rice has the best possible chance of being beaten at Cambridge. It is said that the Right Hon. Gentleman has made his acceptance of the Colonial Seals contingent upon a favourable report of his canvass, which favourable report he will never get, if he is not the doomed victim of a lying spirit in the mouths of his friends. Meanwhile the game in progress is the most amusing that can be imagined; the hatred between the Premier and the Chancellor, which passes even the hatred of players, no longer seeks concealment. Lord Grey's friends openly charge Lord Brougham with having thrown every thing into confusion, in order that he may himself

"Ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm,"

as head of a Government of his own creation. On the other hand, the adherents of Lord Brougham declare that Lord Grey's policy has but one public and private object—the getting in money for his own family. If there were no other elements of disunion, these two refractory and angry spirits would split any Cabinet in a moment. The "lath and plaster" thing, however, as the *Times* calls it, that has been vamped up will not have a month's trial; it is generally surmised, and it is, we know, the opinion of those nearest to the Throne, that "the things', will not even meet Parliament on Monday. The enthusiam in favour of Mr. Stanley and his faithful Christian collegnes is indescribable; it must be witnessed to be appreciated.—(Standard.)

"The new arrangement of the Cabinet does not give satisfaction to the public. We no not quarrel with the personal characters or abilities of the respective individuals, but, as a whole, their accessions or elevation to office does not add sufficient weight or consequence to the Administration. Indeed, if we are rightly informed, the affair is done up as a sort of compromise for present purposes, but is not intended or expected to last. The Lansdowne interest has swayed the fortune of the day, but cannot sustain the conflict which much necessarily ensue. We had hoped that Lords Grey, Brougham, Althorp, and Holland would have managed it otherwise. After all, it is to measures and not men that the public will look. There must be great allowance made for Ministers at the present exigency, and we are disposed to give them a fair trial. Our only disappointment is, that they have not been able to do more at once to satisfy the general expectation; but perhaps a little time is necessary, and if so, they ought to have it.—In the City a bad opinion prevails respecting the new Ministers, and it is expected the moment the present session is over there will be a general break up of the Administration.—(Sun.)

"It is rumoured that Mr. Edward Ellice refuses the seat in the Cabinet offered to him *with his present situation.* The greatest apprehension is said to exist respecting the re-election of those who shall vacate their seats by accepting office.—(Albion.)

The London Journals of Wednesday, received this morniag, confirm in all respects the intelligence of the resignations of certain of the Mem. bers of the Ministry, and the postponement of the discussion on Mr. Ward's motion, given in a preceding column of our Journal. We extract *all* that has appeared on this most important subject in the entire of London press, both in the way of fact and opinion; it will be found subjoined. The letter of our London correspondent, dated Wednesday night, is only confirmatory of the uncertainty described in the London papers as to the successors of the Ministers who have resigned. The only fact which seems positively known is, that a more decidedly liberal, or *mouvement*, spirit is to be infused into the Cabinet by the change.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

"We are happy to say that the result which we yesterday anticipated has actually occurred. We do not mean that we rejoice that two estimable members of the cabinet have ceased to belong to it; but we rejoice that the majority of the cabinet have at last assumed that firmness, the want of which has hitherto disgraced them, and have, by a persevering adherence to a just principle, brought a question of transcendent importance to immediate issue. As soon as this determination was peremptorily arranged, the two dissentients, Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham, expressed their equally fixed determination to resign their offices. But there was still a possibility of impeding this apparently easy result. The King might have hesitated to accept these resignations, and by that hesitation might have embarrassed the proceedings of the remaining members of the cabinet and have produced almost inextricable difficulties, by exciting the alarm of the liberal party, or the hopes of their enemies. The King has, we have reason to believe, acted on this occasion as he has on all the critical emergencies which have occurred since his accession to the throne. Straightforward in manner and patriotic in design, he at once, without vexatious circumlocution or inexpedient delay, consented to adopt the course which his conviction pointed out as most useful to the country. He, however reluctant to part with two ministers whose talents and character have won the royal regard, consented to accept their resignations. With the knowledge of this fact, Lord Althorp went last night to meet the House of Commons: his course had been rendered plain, and a short explanation would have put the members in possession of the important fact, that the principle which was sought to be established by the house had also triumphed in the cabinet. But even while Mr. Ward was speaking, the unexpected intelligence is conveyed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a sudden difficulty has sprung up in a quarter where certainly he had no reason to expect any. He learns that two other members of the cabinet had also, from motives which, as we cannot understand we shall not attempt to appreciate, tendered their resignations to his Majesty, which, however, it was understood had not been accepted. Puzzled at this extraordinary intelligence, unable during a sitting of the house to acquire any certain knowledge by which to shape his course under new circumstances, he did the only thing which he could then do with advantage,—he asked for an adjournment of the house till monday next. In the interval it is expected matters will be arranged: the two members who were seized with the unexpected wish to resign will, it is thought, retain their places, though they could be better spared than their two more consistent colleagues whose decision is unaltered. In these comparatively personal matters, however, the country has little reason to feel any interest; all they can care about it is, that the result may be the triumph of a beneficial principle, and the formation of a ministry which will carry into effect all those reforms which the nation has a right to look for at their hands, with vigour, perseverance, and resolution. One thing is quite clear: we have a right to expect—indeed to assume as a fact—that in the choice of colleagues as successors to the retiring ministers. Lord Grey will be more careful as to his materials than he proved to be in some of those which he has now got rid of, and we must add, than in some of those which still remain to clog and thwart, or dilute and enfeeble, the natural policy of the noble Lord's Administration. That there are persons in the political world, members of each house of Parliament, well qualified to add strength and character to an Administration founded on liberal principles, the country has no reason to doubt; so that any selection of bad or inefficient Ministers to supply the place of those who have at length seceded, cannot be justified on the plea that none better were accessible for the public service. We repeat again and again, that what we want is a Cabinet that will know its own mind,—a Cabinet that will not undo to-morrow what it does this day,—that will not drag its friends through the dirt, nor with every week that it remains in office lose ground, instead of gaining upon the respect and affections of the people.—(Times.)

"The Cabinet of Lord Grey is partially dissolved. The question of Irish Church Reform has dismembered an Administration which will be ever memorable in the annals of this country. Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, and we believe the Duke of Richmond, have delivered their resignations to the King. Thus Ireland has once more dissolved a Cabinet, and we ardently hope that the real cause of this eventful political change will have its proper effect in the re-construction of the Ministry. The question of Catholic Emancipation was for some years an impassable barrier of party; but it required not any great sagacity to foresee that when the Duke of Wellington was compelled to concede the claims of the Catholics, the boundaries, of political parties were *ipso facto* changed. The French revolution of 1830, which followed close on this signal event, precipitates the great national question of Parliamentary Reform. Under the critical and imminent political circumstances attending the formation of the Cabinet of Lord Grey, it was imperative on the Premier to select for his new and difficult Admiration such a combination of public men as could alone successfully insure the destruction of the infamous and worn out "Borough System." But every reflecting person foresaw that such a heterogeneous selection could not long hold together; that the original conflicting opinions of Ministers must ultimately create disunion, and that they could only form a temporary Administration. Such, in fact, has been the result. And what is now the position of the parties? The dominant power of the Tories is extingnished. The reform bills were their gravestones. The Tories barely enrol one hundred members—not one-*sixth* of the House of Commons. As a section of the House of Commons, they are unquestionably formidable in the casting vote. But their return to the executive is impossible, from their utter inability to regain the command of the Legislature. They have latterly buoyed themselves up with the idea of a re-action of public opinion. A few cross elections, consequent on the unfortunate division of the Liberal party, have puffed up with vain hopes their hungry expectants of office; but it is well known that their more sagacious leaders have not been seduced by these illusions, discerning the impossibility of any resumption of the reins of official power. Sir Robert Peel had too much foresight—too intimate an acquaintance with the real state of public opinion—to dream of a return to office. If the late Cabinet of Lord Grey could not satisfy the reasonable and moderate expectations of the country, the Tory leaders must be mad to dream of success. A dissolution of Parliament might have given the Tories some fifty additional returns, but against 500 liberal representatives, what could the "Conservatives" expect but defeat and disgrace? If the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel could not govern an unreformed Parliament, what could they expect at the hands of a reformed House of Commons? The bare attempt to create a Conservative administration must inevitably have given a strong impulse to the movement in a democratic direction, and introduced a great change into the constitution—nay probably have led to a complete disorganisation of the whole social system. The political state of this county—its complicated fabric of perplexities produced by a long course of ruinous government—the prodigious diffusion of popular knowledge—the political excitement of all classes consequent on the protracted and stirring discussion of the principles of the representive government, will permit no Tory experiments. The constitution of Kings, Lords, and Commons, would be sacrificed by even a short return of the Tories to power. We cannot go back; we must proceed onwards. We do not doubt that the Tories, in their chagrin and desperation, would willingly risk the interests of the Sovereign and the Crown for the chance of regaining their party ascendancy; but the King must be better advised than to allow them to make the trial. We repudiate, therefore, with contempt the bare supposition of the "Conservative" administration. We are now only deeply anxious that his Majesty and Lord Grey should avail themselves of this critical opportunity of consolidating and realising the popular interest. The middle classes and the constituency of the three kingdoms are the main stay—the sheet anchors of the vessel of the state. They are interested in the integrity of property and the preservation of order. Though determined in political opinion, they seek no immoderate popular measures. But they esteem the reform of the representation only as the instrument of good government; they seek the ends of the recent "revolution," and no administration can last six months, which refuses to make those necessary changes and reformations of our institutions which time and altered circumstances imperiously require. We have every reason to believe that the King desires that Lord Grey should remodel the Cabinet to suit these exigencies of the State. But Lord Grey must recruit his forces from the proper ranks. He cannot afford to be again thwarted in his pledged and natural policy. He must call energy and wisdom to his councils. His difficulties will be of no common kind; he cannot long calculate on his own physical powers as Premier. In the construction of an amended Cabinet he must, therefore, consider the reversion. It is generally understood that the Lord Chancellor and Lord Althorp will remain in the Government; it is their bounden duty and moral obligation to do so. We cannot pretend to know what accession of political strength is contemplated; and, indeed, down to a late period last night, no new ministerial plans were or could be formed. Lord Durham, Mr. Ellice, Lord Mulgrave Mr. Abercrombie, Lord Duncanon, and Mr. Poulett Thompson, are public men in whom the majority of the country place confidence: and among the old Whig partisans both in and out of office there are many eminent political names from whom a new administration may profitably derive essential aid. The state of the country will admit of no personal on family considerations:—The Cabinet must be reconstructed with intellect and moral influence, or it will not secure the public confidence. The House of Commons last night afforded a signal proof of its avidity for a more vigorous and determined administration, when the unexpected announcement of Lord Althorp was received with the most thundering cheers. A golden opportunity is now presented for the pacification of Ireland. It is understood that Mr. Stanley will impose no obstacles in the way of a liberal Government; it is probable that out of office, he may render it essential assistance. The powerful classes of the dissenters may be reasonably and quickly propitiated. Indeed accident has again invested the King and Lord Grey with the means of forming a strong and popular Government. The late Cabinet has cast its skin, and the causes of popular disappointment are fortunately removed. If advantage is not taken of the occasion, the Whigs in twelve months will be extinct as a political party. The country will await with intense anxiety the Cabinet arrangement of the next few days. But it would be blindness so shut our eyes to the adverse composition of the House of Peers; *that* difficulty, sooner or later must be grappled with or the country will entertain towards the Peers the contempt which the Peers now abundantly affect to show towards the people. Mr. Canning latterly discerned the luminary of Reform in the horizon, and always predicted that it would ultimately shine on both Houses of Parliament. That statesman was too clear sighted to believe for a moment that, after the House of Commons was reformed, the House of Lords could long remain *unreformed.*—(Chronicle.)

"The debate upon Mr. Ward's resolutions passed off without any such positive disclosure as we expected to be produced by it. But the discussion was nevertheless an interesting and instructive one. While Mr. Ward was moving, and while Mr. Grote was seconding, the resolutions, frequent communications passed between Lord Althorp, who was on the Treasury Bench, and Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham, who were in the lobby.

We presume that these communications influenced the course which Lord Althorp ultimately took. He announced to the house that circumstances had come to his knowledge "*during the debate* which rendered it highly expedient that the debate should be adjourned till Monday. This announcement was received with loud and general cheers. There might be the triamp of political animosity in some—there might be the hope of political ambition in others. A few might rejoice in the brief respite from a conflict the decision of which is so awfully doubtful. But we think the preponderating sentiment was gratification at the final abandonment of the temporizing policy by which ministers have hitherto guided their course—gratification at the conviction that at last the choice must be made of the right or of the left, of good or of evil. We shall wait with deep and solemn attention for the events which the next few days may bring forth.—(Post.)

"The communication which Lord Althorp made to the House of Commons last night, and which led to the adjournment of the house to Monday next, shows that the Whig administration has received a blow which has shaken it to its very foundations. Whether the cabinet will go to pieces or patch itself up for a short time, by a compromise of principle which may enabled its constituent parts to come together once more, we cannot pretend to say. To us this appears to be a matter of very little consequence; the Whigs have so falsified the expectations which the public at a former period had of them, and have excited so much disappointment and disgust with regard to both their foreign and domestic policy, that all reflecting people must be convinced that even if they should wheather the present storm they must soon go to wreck, and share the disgraceful fate of every ministry that forfeits the public confidence. There has been some talk of the probability of a coalition ministry, formed of the rump of the present cabinet, and some of the leading Tories, including Sir Robert Peel. We do not think such a government could hold together long. Sir Robert Peel has assisted the ministers to accumulate public odium upon themselves, by supporting all such measures of theirs as were calculated to prove them regardless of principle, and to strip them of popularity. Again, it has been asserted that Lord Durham is to come into the cabinet, with an accession of ultra-Whig principles; but he is not the man who has the wisdom or capacity to extricate the country from its present difficulties. He did nothing worth while when he was in the Cabinet before, if we except his expensively abortive mission to the Court of Russia; and since he has been out of office he has only distinguished himself by his prosecutions of the Press. No one can be surprised at the sudden dislocation of a Cabinet which, for a long time past, has only been kept in office by Tories or Radicals. We think that if Lord Palmerston he in danger of losing his place, the Russian Autocral, whom his Journal duly lauds, should intefere to order him to be kept in office. At his command the appointment of Sir Starford Canning was cancelled. Why should not his command be as powerful to retain a Minister in the councils of the king of Great Britain as so dismiss an Ambassadors, the representative of our King? To that degree of humiliation have the Whig Ministers brought the country. Poland is destroyed—Turkey is subjugated—our trade in the Levant is in jeopardy; and to finish what has been so well begun, it much concerns the Autocrat that our present Foreign Minister should be continued in power.—(Herald)

"It will be seen that the House of Commons was suddenly adjou ned last night. The cause was at o ce conjectured—the resignation of some of the Ministers had been tendered to the king and accepted. Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Ripon and the Duke of Richmond, have resigned, and their resignations, we believe have been accepted. Mr. Stanley, it is said, retires more from religious than political scruples as to the course the Ministers think necessary to be adopted as to the Irish church. We do not disguise our belief that the succession of these Ministers is a great misfortune, not only because it is difficult to replace them with any other persons of equal talents for general business. and impossible to replace those who are Members of the House of Commons with any persons of equal in the management of business there, but because the change may tend rather to lesen than increase the number of the adherents of the Ministry among those classes whose aid is most desirable to every government the classse who are most sensibly alive to the value of the existing institutions of the coun try. There is a very great danger, on sucha change, in the temptation to which the Ministry will be subjected, and which we hope they will resist, of seeking strength or the show of strength by quickening that *movement* which their judgment must show them that it is much wiser to retard. They can scarcely be insensible of this danger and we have no doubt Earl Grey has only submitted to the resignation of the Ministers who have retired, from a feeling of the impossibility of delaying with any advantage to the country, the settlement of the Irish church question, as to which the opinion of the House of Commons, as well of the conviction of the majority of the Ministry, has been decided. We believe that the Ministers who have retired, concuring as they do in the general policy of the Government, and retiring on scruples as to a particular measure, will still lend the Government their aid in Parliament.

THREE O' CLOCK.—There is no certain information as to the successors of the four Ministers whose resignations we have mentioned above, but it is a prevalent rumour in well informed political circles that Lord Althorp may possibly remove to the Colonies, and be succeeded by Mr. Spring Rice as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and that Lord Carlisle is likely to be Privy Seal in the place of the Earl of Ripon. The office of Post-master-General, without a seat in the Cabinet, is assigned to the Earl of Mulgrave, and that of first Lord of the Admiralty, with a set in the Cabinet to Mr. Ellice or Mr. Abercomby. As it is quite clear that no arrangement can have yet been completed, we again repeat that the foregoing is to be received only as a report, to which we have been induced to give insertion in cons equence of knowing that some credit is attached to it in well informed quarters. Lord Grey will certainly continue to lead the Government.—(Globe.)

"Every one looked to the proceedings that might ensue on Mr. Ward's motion last nigh t, as likely to lead to momentous results. During the day it was generally whispered that Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham had resigned, and had by that step, disembarrassed their friends of the difficulties in which they would have been placed by meeting Mr. Ward's motion in the manner originally proposed; but nothing certain was known, and, accordingly, when Lord Althorp moved for an adjournment till Monday, there was a shout of joy which rent the echoes of St. St. Stephen's, as proceeding from an instantaneous conviction that the Whig Ministry was to remain in office, liberated from the trammels which the well meaning scruples of some of its number had imposed upon them. Never was there a more friendly House. The Ministry have only to act firmly and consistently on right principles, and the decided support of the House of Commons is as certain as its existence. Greatly, therefore, do we rejoice, that Ministry will now be formed, such as to secure the warm support of that House We do not pretend to say that the arrangements are yet completed, but we may state with confidence, that they are proceeding, under the direction of Earl Grey and Lord Brougham, and with the entire approbation of their kind, confiding, and liberal Sovereign. The King, on this occasion, acted with the promptitude and frankness which are characteristic of his nature.—There was no hesitation, we have reason to believe, whatever regret there might be in the Royal mind, on receiving the resignations that were tendered, and as little hesitation in ordering Earl Grey to do in the circumstances what he might judge to be the best. Knowing, then, that the construction of the Ministry has been confided unconditionally to Earl Grey and Lord Broug ham, we have no fears for the result, and we, therefore give ourselves no trouble or anxiety as to how the different offices now vacant may be filled up. Fit successors will, we have no doubt, be found for Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond. In saying so, we would not wish to be understood as intimating the slightest dislike to those Statesmen. They are, in their different ways, estimable and patriotic men. Mr. Stanley's powers as a debater are as high and unquestionable, as the rectitude and honour of his disposition and character; but, though lost to the Ministry as an administrator, he will not be lost to it as a powerful freind and supporter. We are not, we confess, of the opinion of those who think that the loss of any one individual, however eminent his talents for debate, can endanger the stability of a wise and liberal Government, any more than we are of the opinion of those, who think that the Tories could form a Government, because they have in their number one distinguished debater. We are, therefore, firmly convinced, not only that the country has nothing to fear, but that it has, on the contrary, a great deal to hope especially with a view to the tranquillising of Ireland, from the change which has taken place, and the consequent changes that are to follow. We rely on Earl Grey and Lord Brougham. The country will, we believe, rely on them, and we trust without any risque of disappointment. Lord Durham, Lord Mulgrave, and Mr. Abercromby, are all talked of as likely to be in office; but we believe nothing to be yet fixed as to the new arrangements.—(Courier.)

"The communication made last night by Lord Althorp was received with the most joyous acclamations by the House of Commons. It con veyed, or was understood to convey an assurance that Earl Grey and Lord Althorp had undertaken to carry on the Government with the remainder of their Colleagues, and such additions to their number as the secession of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham has rendered necessary. More cannot be said till more is settled. It is not true that two other members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to his Majesty. There may be persons out of doors, who are desirous, from private as well as public motives, to have further changes in the Ministry; and if such changes become necessary, we are confident that Lord Grey and Lord Althorp will not shrink from them. But we do not think it probable that they will be called upon to make such manifestations of their firmness. We cannot believe that men of honour, sense, and spirit, who do not participate in Mr. Stanley's opinions, will quit the service of their Sovereign, abandon Earl Grey in a moment of difficulty, and expose their contry to the hazard of confusion from no better motives than regard to personal ease, or to personal predilections.—(Sun).

"Mr. Stanley and and Sir J. Graham have honourably realised the anticipations of their friends—they have resigned their respective offices, upon British and Christian principles, and set a noble example to future Statesmen—an example which will redeem the country, if any individual efforts of human virtne can have that effect. It has never occurred within our memory that any sacrifice of office has been so universally acquitted of any alloy of selfish or sordid motive; even they who disapprove of the scruples which have determined the conduct of the retiring Ministers, admit that that determination has been formed upon the purest considerations. The Duke of Richmond will certainly follow the noble example that has been set, and which he would have anticipated had he been a Commoner. Lord Ripon will also resign. Lords Lansdown and Melbourne and Mr. Spring Rice, are also, still mentioned as likely to join the secession, though the rumour is not so confident as our respect for the characters of the parties could cause us to wish. Nobody even guesses what Lord Brougham will do. The following is, we believe, a faithful outline of what occurred last night behind the scenes:—in the morning, the godless part of the Cabinet had satisfied themselves that by proposing to move the previous question they could get over the present difficulty. The resolution was communicated to Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham, in the expectation that they would go to the House and vote in their places as Ministers for the Ministerial motion. Mr. Stanley and Sir James saw the trap that was laid for them—saw justly that to vote for the previous question would be equivalent to at least a negative sanction of Mr. Ward's resolution; instead of going to the House of Commons, therefore, they went to the King and surrendered their seals of office, thus qualifying themselves to vote against Ministers upon Mr. Ward's motion, after the latter should have been beaten, as beaten they must have been upon the previous question. This brings us to another part of the play. Throughout the day, Messrs. Ellice and Wood had been most industriously employed in recruiting Conservative votes in support of the previous question. These emissaries succeeded with a few *red-tapists*, for whom, whatever looks compromising and cowardly, has an elective attraction. They half gained one or two of a better order, but the majority took the same view of the previous question taken by Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham; and when the absence of those Ministers was remarked, a sense of the truth determined the honourable Conservatives; shame forced the *red-tapists* to imitate their example. The party communicated to Lord Althorp their resolution to walk out of the House upon the previous question, leaving his Lordship the most complete assurance of being defeated upon that division, with a very good chance of suffering a second defeat in his support of Mr Ward's resolution, as that resolution, would be met by a powerful rally of the Conservatives, and of all that is Christian in the House. Thus the matter stands at present. It is impossible for public men to fill any higher or more enviable station than is occupied by Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham. The first may well make himself the centre and the soul of a party, is numerous and energetic as any that has ever existed, and more distinguished rank, intelligence, and enthusiasm, than any party of the present century.

"HALF-PAST THREE.—We have just heard that the resignations of the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon have been accepted.—(Standard).

"The Cabinet, called by way of eminence the "Reform" Cabinet, is broken up. We are glad of it—it was, as its name denotes (for what word has been so vilely abused as that word "reform?") a perilous and treacherous Cabinet. It has done enormous mischief—whatever may be the result, there is some satisfaction in the certainty that *that* Cabinet will no longer govern Great Britain. There is very little to be depended on as to the constitution of the future Cabinet; we only know that the public feeling being confessedly much more conservative than it was, it will be extremely difficult to form a government on ultra-liberal principles, and, if it were formed, we do not think it could survive the public scorn more than about ten days. On the orher hand, we do not believe it possible, and we should deprecate as one of the greatest political misfortunes, any union of Conservatives with that part of the late Cabinet which remains. It is impossible as yet even to speculate with any degree of probability upon the political arrangements which must take place within the ensuing week.—(Albion.)

The QUOTIDIENNE says that ever since the arrival of the Whig Ministry at power it has been in a state of constant crisis, so that its fall has only been a question of time; if it be not dissolved to-day, it will be dissolved to-morrow. The cause of this situation is that the accession of the Whigs was a real revolution. England had ancient alliances from which she derived her strength and which the Tories never renounced. The first of the foreign policy of the Whigs was to hurl England from the position she occupied in Europe, and that for the sake of the revolutionary alliance of the Palais Royal. Not content with this there is not a single interest at home that they have not attacked, not a single existence that they have not threatened. Reform in their hands has been merely a lever of destruction. There are, but others come up, who blame their timid circumspection, and aim to set old England on a foundation of modern manufacture. It is in vain that they are conjured to stop, in vain that it is represented to them that their ardour for innovation will ruin the country. This has been felt by all the friends of order in England, and the conviction they now have of the fatal course taken by the pretended reform Cabinet, is what renders the present ministerial crisis more serious than any that have preceded it. The English nation suffering from such a state of things, seeing the public peace in danger, and finding itself thrust from its natural position in Europe, cannot suffer its fortune, its power, and its name to be annihilated by the Whigs, and hence naturally turns toward the Tories. The Tories, those ancient guardians of the national glory, are now regarded as the necessary successors of Lord Grey and his colleagues. It is to be hoped that it will not be in England alone that the eyes of the people will be opened, but that the *Doctrinaires* of France will follow close upon the heels of the Whigs of Great Britain.

MAY, 30.

Having stated our confidence that the moral courage of Lords Grey and Brougham would be found adequate to the present momentous occasion, we shall not scruple to declare the bitterness of our disappointment should it turn out, that when there is but one safe course, and that a bold one, the miserable expedients and subterfuges of ordinary periods or of timid and little minds should be visible in any of the forthcoming arrangements. It will be irrecoverably fatal to the attempt at renovating the broken Cabinet, if any mere old stagers of office, "red-tapists," and so forth, as an evening contemporary has it, should be stuck in for hole-stoppers, to the exclusion of men of acknowledged decision and ability. On that point there have been rumours which we dismiss at once as incredible, because it is our conviction that should they be realised, the result would be the speedy annihilation of the Ministry—nay, almost before its first encounter with the House of Commons. Should again such patchwork as is imputed to Lord Grey, not only by the conservative runners, but by hangers-on the in Cabinet, and other parties who palm their own fictions on the public for "the latest news from Court,"—should that be the immediate issue of his Lordship's existing negotiations, it would so involve the honour of other members of the Cabinet, that it is impossible they should ever concur in an experiment so unworthy and so childish. By the Lord Chancellor, for instance, it is out of the question that a flimsy attempt at the "*juste milieu*" system should be countenanced at a time like this. There is but one alternative—progressive and perfect, or incomplete and suspended reform. To the latter Lord Brougham has often declared his utter repugnance, as a fraud upon and insult to the country. He has, moreover, furnished, by the number and magnitude, of those measures of reform to which he has already pledged himself, many of which have been introduced into Parliament, and some of which have been actually passed into law, such irresistible demonstrations of the truth and integrity of his professions, as well as of the zeal and ardour of his attachment to—we might say his passion for—the improvement of our national institutions, that none but idols can suspect that Learned Lord of the capability of listening to any proposal, let it come from what quarter it might, for virtually defeating the great object which has induced him to remain to this hour a Member of the Government, in the sole and exclusive hope that the liberal basis of the Cabinet might thus be eventually widened, and its spirit quickened, elevated, and strengthened. Lord Brougham would be the first to reprobate a peddling or manœuvring process in the regeneration of the existing Ministry, and in such case, but in such case only, he would feel compelled to withdraw himself from the side of Lord Grey. Were the Noble and Learned Lord himself to advise or undertake the formation of a Ministry, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that it would be one at which the cordial and enlightened friends of constitutional reform would have no just cause to murmur—(Times.)

The most intense anxiety pervades the public mind on the subject of the recent and pending ministerial changes, Circumstances have placed in the hands of Lord Grey the full power of giving effect to the amendment of the representation, and of securing the support of the great majority of the middle classes and constituency of the country. But it cannot be concealed that the public confidence can only be recovered by a decisive and consistently liberal policy—that the recent measures of the fractured Cabinet have been a grievous disappointment to the nation—that much has been left undone which the Reformers had a right to expect would have been willingly effected by a Whig Ministry—and that the Administration about to be reformed is the last trial of the Whigs as a political party. We conscientiously, though often reluctantly, gave our support to the late Cabinet of Lord Grey. His Lordship was called upon in November, 1830, to form a Cabinet under circumstances demanding the most generous consideration. But a new era has arrived. The Ministry has been winnowed; the Cabinet has been nearly disencumbered of its dead-weight. We do not even except Mr. Stanley: we do not under-rate the advantage derived from his acknowledged ability in the House of Commons, and his business like habits in office: but his honest prejudices on the question of the Church Reform. and his apparent want of comprehension of the great measure of Parliamentary Reform subsequently, disqualified him as a member of a liberal Cabinet. When Mr. Stanley shall have attentively considered the working of the machinery of the constitution, we do not despair of his more correct estimate of the force of the bodies now possessed of political power, and we are assured that he will not factiously oppose a more liberal administration than that from which he has seceded. The backsliding of Sir James Graham we do not profess to understand, and are not very anxious to be able to account for it. But Lord Grey is now left to the intrinsic support of his own original principles and exclusive political supporters. On *that* foundation alone can he establish or long maintain a new cabinet. We cannot conceal from the country the hostile power against which a really liberal administration will have to contend. The House of Commons yet contains a small but an organized phalanx of Tory members, and it will doubtless have the occasional aid of a little band of trimming members or alarmists, who, watching the political weatherock, will waver in their votes. A large majority, however, backed by an overwhelming public opinion and a powerful press, will successfully support Lord Grey, if his new ministry commands the public confidence. The state of parties and the peculiar political circumstances of the country, require no extreme measures. If the people discern a sincere and courageous design progressively to purify and improve all our social institutions—if all disabilities on account of religious opinions are boldly swept away, and equal civil rights extended to all classes—if the municipal system is next session honestly reformed—if the abuses of the Established Church are fully remedied—if Ireland, instead of being coerced to maintain an alien hierarchy, has justice rendered to her—if every practical economy is en-

forced—if the benefits of a system of national education are next year secured to the people—the forthcoming Administration of Lord Grey will obtain an emblazoned page in the history of Great Britain. But such a great and magnificent result can only be effected by a competent Cabinet. The patchwork of party must not disfigure it; personal jealousies and absurd fears must not exclude from the public service any Noblemen or Commoners eminently possessing the confidence of the reformers. The patronage of such an administration must also be honestly bestowed. If unhappily a want of wisdom of disinterestedness, and a lack of moral courage, should be displayed, the certain consequences will be the early and disgraceful fall of a rickety, crippled, and impotent Ministry—the utter extinction of the Whig party—the possible temporary succession of an insane Tory Government—a desparate conflict between the people and the aristocracy and the probable dissolution, at no distant period of the whole social system of Great Britain and Ireland. Such is the responsibility of Lord Grey, and such the precipice on which he now stands accountable to a great and excited people anxiously watching the determination of him who now is vested with the powers of dictator. His Cabinet must now be established and conducted on principle; it must be comprehensive—a Reform Administration.—(Chronicle.)

Whatever be the result of the recent secession of some of its ablest members from the Whig Cabinet, it is somewhat refreshing to find that a regard to principle has not altogether perished from among public men—that the standard of political morality has not universally fallen so low as to make the possession of place be preferred, in every instance. to the preservation of character. The fewer English statesmen emulate the cameleon facility with which such a politician as Talleyrand contrives always to assume the colours of the winning side, the better it will be for the nation, and for the public morality of England in the nineteenth century. The wisest thing ever said by the Duke of Wellington was that "any loss is better than the loss of character which is the foundation of public confidence;" but the Duke, as a politician has not always kept is own maxim in view. How the breaches in the Cabinet are to be repaired remains yet to be seen. Whether any more secessions than those of Mr. Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon, will, as the *Times* intimated, take place, we do not pretend to know; but to supply those vacancies well, Lord Grey will find to be no easy matter. Besides a Cabinet that once falls to pieces from internal dissension like a house divided against itself, can never be so reconstructed as to last any long time. As to the nature of the intended reconstruction, the report of the probable return of Lord Durham to the Cabinet has gained pretty general acceptance. The party most hostile to the Church, and whose policy, if acted upon will produce a state of confusion in this country which may turn even Reform into a calamity, as was the case in France, where the crimes committed in the name of liberty rivalled those of the worst despotism which the world ever saw—that active and eager party are straining every nerve, and using all the influence that they can command in the press and elsewhere to raise Lord Durham to the head of affairs, as the only man qualified to take the bold measures necessary to save the country. If the country is to be saved by an indiscriminate destruction of all its most ancient and venerable institutions; if the road to national salvation is to be through confiscation and ruin we do not question the talents of Lord Durham for the purpose, though we hope he has not the courage for the task, and we should be sorry, without the best evidence to ascribe to him the inclination; but there is proof enough that he is thought to be a fit tool for a party to work with, who, with liberty and reform for ever on their lips, have the most selfish ambition and care nothing for the people provided they can aggrandise themselves. Indeed all parties seem very well disposed to betray or forget the interests of the people in their anxiety to take care of themselves. We have seen Tory, Whig, and Republican combine in the House of Commons to force upon the country that bill to appoint central bashaws and build parochial bastiles all over the kingdom, which for its violation of the principles of English freedom, and the rights of humanity surpasses every thing that has been dared to be proposed in this country since the expulsion of the Stuarts. Thus, whoever triumphs in the conflict of party the people are but too often called upon to suffer. A reform of the Church requires great discretion and judgment. If intemperately undertaken, if injudiciously conducted, reform may be converted into subversion, and the infidel and scorner may sit upon the pillars of the overturned sanctuary of our faith, like the Roman soldier resting from the work of desolation on the ruins of the temple of Jerusalem. Now if Lord Durham has at any time displayed ability for pulling down we have yet to learn the proof of his talents for reconstruction. Without meaning any offensive allusion to his Lordship but merely by way of illustration, we may be allowed to observe that a Vandal can destroy what it required genius of a Palladio or a Wren to construct; besides Lord Durham, with all his pretensions to liberality, has shown himself to be a petulant and waspish aristocrat. But another hope of the country has also been started in the person of Mr. Spring Rice who is said to be destined to fill the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Whig or ultra-Whig-Cabinet whichever it may happen to be. To make room for him, it is said Lord Althorp is to be put upon the shelf of the Colonial Office, where his incapacity will be less conspicuous than in his present station. It is certainly impossible that any change in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer can be for the worse; Lord Althorp having proved himself to be the most incompetent Finance Minister that England has had at least within living recollection. Whether his office or that of Lord Palmerston has been conducted with more ignorance and feebleness, it would be difficult to determine. But is Mr. Spring Rice capable of retrieving the errors of Lord Althorp? We believe not. Our whole finance system is wrong in principle—it wants reform -a reform that would be more beneficial to the people of England than any other. Mr. S. Rice is not the person from whom the country is to expect such a reform. He is an industrious and plodding official of what is very expressively called the red-tape school—he is a mere man of *details*—he has no comprehensiveness of intellect—no idea of principles. He may tinker the system for a time, but his is not the master-hand that can preserve it from tumbling about our heads—men of nobler stature both in intellect and public virtue alone can save the State, if it be saved at all.—(Herald.)

Various rumours continue to be afloat upon the subject of the reconstructing of the Cabinet; and we are able to state nothing with confidence except that the difficulties in which the Ministers are involved become daily more and more formidable. The question of Lord Durham's accession to or exclusion from the Cabinet is the first subject upon which a decided difference is supposed to exist;—Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Spring Rice, all objecting in the strongest manner to Lord Durham's appearance in the Cabinet; Lord Grey, Lord Althorp, Lord Holland, Mr. Charles Grant, all insisting upon his immediate admission, It is supposed that if Lord Durham becomes a Cabinet Minister, the *former* individuals will resign their offices,—that if he does not become a Cabinet Minister the *latter* individuals will resign their offices. We learn that there is no immediate prospect of overcoming this obstacle.—Since writing the above we have learned from a quarter on which we place much reliance, that the difficulty to which it alludes is for the present avoided, and that the arrangements, which for a time it prevented, are now made,

All the inquiry we have been able to make has ended to confirm us in the belief that the account in the *Standard* of the King's declaration is correct. —There is besides in the speech itself the strongest internal evidence of its authenticity in all its impressively eloquent sentences there is a perfectly kingly tone and a purely Christian spirit. As we listen to them we fancy that we hear once more the voice of that revered old man who was ready to retire to Hanover, but not to violate his oath--who was prepared to lay his head upon the block, but not to swerve from the strict line of his duty. William the Fourth is the worthy offspring of George the Third. The Son has not studied in vain the pages which record the zeal, the resolution, the devotion of the Sire.—What feelings will this noble appeal awaken in the country? If upon the first appearance of the difficulties by which the Ministers are beset they had resigned the reins of Government to the Conservatives—if Sir R. Peel had been on Wednesday the King's confidential adviser—the people of England might have regarded the declaration of their Sovereign as emanating from his Cabinet, and as announcing rather the purposes of the first Lord of the Treasury than the sentiments of the King. But when his Majesty, not only surrounded by Earl Grey's friends, but deprived of the assistance of those among them whose opinions might be expected to coincide most nearly with his own, expresses himself in these remarkable words, it is impossible not to perceive that the King himself has stated to us his own intentions, that the King himself has avowed to us his own inclinations. Again, then, we ask, "What feelings will this noble appeal awaken in the country?" Let it be circulated in every county—in every hamlet—in every house. Let us try whether the magnanimity and piety of the people will correspond to the magnanimity and piety of the King —Let every good citizen, every loyal subject—whether he be old or young—rich or poor—noble or lowly—lay these words of his Sovereign to heart, "The threats of those who are enemies of the Church make it *the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that Church to speak out.*" The King of England has indeed "spoken out' will the people of England hold their peace?---(Post.)

The following are the arrangements which have, we believe, been made for filling up the four vacancies in the Cabinet, for these are all the resignations which have taken place or are likely to take place. The Earl of Carlisle, who in a great and unostentatious manner did as effective service as any man in the country to the great cause of Parliamentary Reform, is to have the Privy Seal; Mr. Spring Rice will be Colonial Secretary, in the place of Mr. Stanley, with of course a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. Ellice will remain the Secretary at War, and have a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. Francis Baring (son of Sir Thomas Baring), now one of the Lords of the Treasury, who has in that capacity proved himself to be a most able and industrious man, succeeds Mr. Spring Rice as Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. More O'Ferrall, who is a Catholic, and a most respectable Irish county member, and an ardent friend to civil and religious liberty, succeeds Mr. Baring as junior Lord of the Treasury. Lord Auckland and Lord Mulgrave will occupy the vacant seats of the Duke of Richmond and Sir James Graham. Lord Auckland will thus have to relinqnish the Mint and Board of Trade These vacancies will open the way for some others, and we have heard the following names mentioned as likely to join the Ministry, or, if not already connected with it, as not unlikely to obtain seats in the Cabinet;—Lord Radnor, Lord Duncannon, Lord Ebrington, Lord King, Lord Clanricarde, and Mr. Abercrombie. These are all good names, but whether either of the two noble Commoners would risk their seats or desire further occupation we do not know. We feel persuaded however, that their accession to office would give strength to the Government. We hear that Lord Durham, who is not in good health, is likely to have some foreign appointment. We have also heard that his Majesty has entire confidence in the Minister, and that the choice of colleagues to fill up the vacancy has been confided most unreservedly to him. We understand that there is not likely to be any difficulty as to the re-election of Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Ellice, or, it is believed, Mr. Moore O'Ferrall.---(Globe.)

LONDON,— MAY 23,

The recal of Princess Lieven, or rather, of Madame la Princesse, is an event. We cannot say of her Serene Highness that the "pelit nez *retroussé*" his occasioned much mischief, whatever her organs of speech or her implements of writing may have done; nor, indeed, is it quite credible that the cause commonly assigned for this earthquake in the diplomatic world should be the true one—viz., her Highness's appetite for meddling in politics, and assuming the direction of every Cabinet in Europe, because any time for almost these twenty years she has given abundant provocation of that kind. There never figured on the Courtly stage a female intriguer more restless, more arrogant, more mischievous, more (politically, and therefore we mean it not offensively) odious and insufferable than this supercilious Ambassadress. She fancied herself "a power." She was, however, more frequently been a dupe, the dupe of her own artifices, reacted upon by those of others. Her Serene Highness would have put down this journal—would she not? She would have flung us bodily into the Thames on more than one occasion, as a certain illustrious ex-Minister, no doubt, could testify. But alas! the Thames is not the Neva. In England no fine lady can command a public functionary to administer the knout to those poor wretches who may happen to offend her—at any rate, Count Matuscewitz has some claim to an additional decoration. He has at last, and after a long struggle, well executed his *delicate* task.—(Times.)

"It is currrently stated in the City that the Bank has taken another sum of £10,000,000 of the East India Company, on which it has been agreed to allow interest as a deposit at the rate of 2 per cent.—(Albion.)

MAY 25.

Lafayette is no more The last survivor of the illustrious founders of American independence —the last of the great names of the first French Revolution, has perished from among us: Europe has lost him, who, for forty years, has stood before the eyes of her people as the most virtuous of her public men. Lafayette is, indeed, one of the most cheering examples in history of the influence exercised over the minds, and affairs of mankind, by a life of consistent nobleness. His talents were respectable, but not eminent; neither as a man of action nor of speculation did he possess extraordinary mental endowments. He owed all his ascendancy to his heroic character. It was by his singleness of purpose, his chivalrous generosity, his undaunted courage, and his unfailing self-devotion, that he gained a larger share than has been possessed, by any human being since Washington, of the veneration of mankind. Those who could find no other flaw in his character have accused him of vanity; would to Heaven there were more persons in the world whose vanity was of the same kind! Never, we should imagine, was a man, whom two great nations worshipped almost as a god, so little intoxicated by his elevation. He never hesitated to confess an error; was never ashamed to retrace a false step; he never failed when occasion required, to immolate to his country's good, not only his ambition, his fortune, his liberty, and his personal safety, but, what was far dearer to him, the ascendancy of his favourite opinions, and the love of that people whose honest sympathy had been the delight of his life. A biography of Lafayette, by one capable of comprehending him, would be one of the most inspiring memorials of virtue since Plutarch's "Lives," and would have much of the same potency with that inestimable work, in forming great and good men. —(Examiner.)

MAY 26.

The Constitutionnnel regards the recal of Prince Lieven from London as having a political motive, and his new appointment as merely a pretext. In conjunction with this recal, the refusal of the Emperor to receive the British Ambassador, the violent articles that have appeared in the Germen journals, under the influence of Russia, and the answers of the English papers, are signs of a schism between the two Cabinets. In diplomacy, hostilities by the press precede the most serious attacks. This journal then notices the great naval preparations making; and, after observing that, in the event of a conflict, the Russian fleet will soon be annihilated, adds, that the Emperor of Russia ought to have reflected before he recalled his Ambassador from London, and expresses an opinion that he will appoint Count Orloff to succeed him. To accomplish her ends, Russia reckons on two means:---1. The overthrow of the Whig Ministry, and the accession of the Tories.---2. The alienation of England from France, in order to act more efficaciously afterwards against the one or the other of those Powers. With regard to the first point, it must be admitted that Lord Grey's Cabinet has been too complaisant toward the Tories; but all the intrigues of the Holy Alliance will miscarry before the resolute will of Lord Grey, if he declares himself positively for the successive ameliorations demanded by the English nation and its reformed Parliament. As to the second point, the quadruple treaty has shown where are the interests and affections of France, and her resolute determination to persist therein. Should Europe be astonished that the Revolution of July prefers the alliance of a free people who came to it at its glorious origin to the deceitful assurances of that Cabinet, which replied by haughty disdain to the accession of our nation al King---*Gal. Messenger, May* 29.

The Directors of the East India Company having repeatedly of late announced that they had instructed the Government of Bengal to commence discharging the 6 per cent Bengal Remittable Loan, by stating the determination of the Directors to pay off two crores of the debt after 13 months notice, with a view of forming a transfer loan, bearing interest at 5 per cent. the holder of the stock are naturally anxious to ascertain what will be the position of those who disapprove of the new arrangement, and refuse to invest in the new loan; but no official information, even at the India house, although repeated applications have been made can be obtained. Persons, however, who are usually well informed in matters regarding the East Indies, state, that after the expiration of the fifteen months, the dissentients will be served with a regular notice of two months, and that the whole debt, which amounts to about seven crores in numbers of different amounts, will ultimately be paid off, beginning with the lower numbers, but no mention is made as to whether the Company have any immediate funds for the discharge of the remaining portion beyond the two crores, or when such a liquidation is to take place.—(Times.)

MAY 27.

Some papers amused themselves last week, in discussing the cause of Prince Lieven's recall; some of them ascribing the Prince's return to Russia, to a loss of favour with his Imperial Master. We do not love Prince Lieven—dislike the whole system of Russian policy—but that is not our reason for disliking the man. It being the interest of his master to cheat the British Government, in all that concerns our foreign relations, he was merely his master's faithful servant in executing the fraud, which, according to the canon of political morality, is to the Prince's praise rather than to his blame. What we dislike in the conduct of this Russian Prince, is his mischievous meddling with our domestic policy, in which, at one time, he and his Princess were, we know, most improperly active. But, though we dislike Prince Lieven, we are bound to do him justice, and to say that he has lost no favour with his Sovereign. We were the first to announce the Prince's recall—we will now explain the occasion of it.—All the world remembers Lord Durham's public money-squandering misson to the great European Courts—his long oral and epistolary correspondence with Nesselrode at St. Petarsburge, and the summary and unceremonious manner in which the Prussian Minister, Ancillon, obviated a like visitation by returing, with its unbroken seal, the voluminous school-boy thesis with which, as his former practice had shown, Lord Durham always commenced his diplomatic conferences. Well, our business lies at St. Petersburgh. The Patriotic and gross-prosecuting Earl having failed to prevail upon Count Nesselrode to receive Sir Stratford Canning at his Imperial Master's Court, Great Britain has been, for a considerable time, unrepresented in Russia. This was remarked upon as an inconvenient circumstance in the presence of the French. Miinister and of the British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston wisely and considerately observed, that if Russia waited until any other Minister but Sir Stratford Canning should be sent to Saint Petersburgh, Russia would wait long enough. The harmles plaything in the "commanding hand" of our gigantic diplomatist, Viscount Palmerston, Prince Talleyrand has not yet lost the faculty of hearing. The wise saying did escape him, he caused it to be communicated to St. Petersburgh, and the communication was, of course immediately followed by Prince Lieven's recall, Henceforth, no Russian Minister, of the first. class, will reside at the Court of Great Britain until some British Minister less disagreeable to the Russian Government than Sir Stratford Canning shall have been accredited to St. Petersburgh, Monsieur Meiden, at present attached to the Russian Embassy at Paris, will, mean while, execute the functions of Chargé d'Affairs for Russia in this country. As to Prince Lieven's having lost favour with the Emperor, that hypothesis is abundantly disproved by his promotion to the office of Burator of the Czarowitz, the highest office which a Russian subject can enjoy, and which, under the last Constitution of the Empire, raises its holder, we believe, to the rank of Imperial Regent, in the event of a demise of the Crown during the young Prince's minority. This is the more remarkable favour, because Prince Lieven is not, we imagine, a Russian by birth.—(STANDARD.)

JUNE 3d.

That very silly—we should say, unfortunately silly, person, Lord Palmerston, is now so generally, so universally laughed at, that people in ridiculing *him* seem to forget the irreparable mischief which he is doing to the country. It is extremely good fun to see a monkey run about a house with a lighted stick in his paw, so long only as he burns his own pug nose, or singes his own grey-growing whiskers; but when the vivacious animal, in his ignorance of effects, thrusts the burning wood into a granary, or perhaps a powder-magazine, the thing is beyond a joke. It is all very well for old Talleyrand to go about and crack his jokes upon Palmerston, and if Palmerston were nothing but a dandy Viscount, without much of money or of means, the thing would be vastly entertaining; as it is, the results are deplorable, because, out witted as the poor dear Cupidon is, by every one of his diplomatic contemporaries. England is, day by day. and hour by hour, gradually sinking into contempt and insignificence. The Emperor of Russia has recalled his Ambassador—he refuses to receive ours. The Emperor of

Austria has recalled his Ambassador, and we rather think means to substitute a *Chargé d'Affaires* for a Minister Plenipotentiary. Baron Bulow is on the edge of a recall—to be replaced by a *Chargé d'Affaires*. This is complimentary—but, oh! worse than all this, look at America, the disunited United States, with King Andrew Jackson at their head—and their pretty considerable particular red stripes and yellow stars, and blue laws, and black niggers and bosses, and helps, and spitting-pots—why, these pretty particulars, instead of using their pots, spit in our faces, and do not condescend to send us an Ambassador.—"No, I calculate, a *Chargé d'Affaires*, whatever that is," (says Jonathan), "will do quite entirely just as well." And is this the way that this Empire is to go to rack and ruin? Is it because Don Miguel was overheard by Palmerston calling him a coxcomb, that England is to be involved in a ruinous international war? Is it because Don Pedro thinks Palmerston perfect, because he said he thought his singing was beautiful (we mean one day after a *déjeuné*), that he is to be upheld at the expense of reason, and right, and the country? We say, No.—(John Bull.)

PORTUGAL.

MAY 31.

A Spanish Cabinet courier arrived at Paris last evening at six o'clock. He left Madrid on the 24th, at 11 at night. We have through this medium received the *Madrid Gazette* of the 24th, containing the decree convoking the Cortes for July 24th, which the Queen orders "to be promulgated with all due solemnity, to announce to these kingdoms the new era of prosperity and glory which they may promise themselves, from the re-establishment of an institution so important to the good government of the Monarchy." The decree is dated Aranjuez, May 20th, and is followed by another to the following effect:—"Being desirous of celebrating by new benefits the solemn act of the convocation of the General Cortes of the kingdom, I have thought fit, with the advice of my Council of Ministers, to give the fullest extension to the royal decree of amnesty of 20th October, by annulling all the exceptions it contained." In virtue of this decree, all Spaniards still absent from their country, even Gen. Mina and Gen. Vigo, may return into Spain. Madrid was perfectly quiet. On the 21st, the widow of Gen. Torrijos entered Madrid. She was accompanied by thousands of distinguished inhabitants, who went to meet her. This is sufficient to show the state of public opinion, and what may be expected when the Cortes are assembled. The *Gazette* contains the following on the affairs of Portugal:—"Gen. Rodil was, on the 20th, with all his forces at Sarceda, and the following dispatch has been received from his first Aid-de-Camp, Don Raamon Teijero, who has been detached to the Portuguese Commander-in-Chief, the Duke de Terceira. It is dated Golegana, May 8. ten in the morning:—'An Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Saldanha has just come to the Duke of Terceira to announce that Santarem was begun to be occupied at seven in the morning without any opposition from the Miguelites. The two Pretenders have taken the road to the province of Alemtejo intending, it is said, to proceed to Elvas. It is also said that the Emperor and his Minister of War have already arrived at Cartaijo. A Brigadier, with 200 cavalry belonging to Don Miguel's cavalry, have just come in and joined our division. They state, and all who arrive from Santarem repeat the same report, that the troops of Don Miguel are growing weaker and weaker, and that they have become so disheartened that the Infante will shortly have but a very few followers, those merely who have most compromised themselves in his cause."

JUNE 2.

The following is the General Amnesty issued by Don Pedro, extracted from the Lisbon *Chronica* of the 18th:—

"Unhappy Portuguese! who still follow the standard of the Usurper! how long will you tread the high road of crime, despising the path of honour which has been so often pointed out to you, inviting you to the lap of loyal Portugal? Can I bury in oblivion all that has been done against me, when your King, against my daughter, your legitimate Queen, in consequence of my solemn abdication, and against the country, and against liberty? On all sides the conquering phalanxes approach you, and have reduced you to the small space in which you are now placed. You could not be ignorant that the people of the northern provinces, those mostly deluded, have of their own accord proclaimed the Queen and the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy; you are bound to know that these were driven to the utmost pitch of misery, without pay, clothing, shoes, and all those accommodations which a regular army should enjoy. What are your hopes? Whilst the question was doubtful, your obstinacy might be looked on as a point of honour, or an illusion, but now you ought to be undeceived. Spain has already recognised the Government of the Queen, and her forces have entered into Portugal to sustain legitimacy—under these circumstances, your persistence in crime will now redouble your guilt. Portuguese! think not that I breathe vengeance, or blood, or death against you; do not judge me by your Chief; I pride myself in being true, humane, and generous, and knowing how to forget offences committed against me. A series of victories has secured final success to me, join the standard of honour and legitimacy. I assure you that the amnesty which *de fact* exists will be ratified by me, and then you will be able to return to your houses, and enjoy domestic comforts in the bosom of your families, without any fear of being prosecuted; but protected by the laws, and by the clemency, which I pride myself in carrying into practice among you, in the name of your legitimate Queen and lady Donna Maria the Second. If you be Portuguese, if you love your country, if you seek to deserve the blessings of your fellow-countrymen, who compose such a majority of the nation, you will never more tear its vitals by prolonging civil war, which will shortly be against you. Abandon the usurper to his fate; there is no reason to fear that this precedent will be viewed as an act of treason; on the contrary it must be regarded by all the world as a sincere repentance of your crime the offspring of the love you ought, first of all, to feel for your country; that love which, th ough so many eras has distinguished the true-hearted Lusitanian. Come, Portuguese! ye of all classes and of all opinions, whilst yet there is time: I repeat to you, come; I will receive you in my arms: I will pardon you in the name of your Queen and I will bury in oblivion all crimes at the sigh of your repentance.

"D. PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

"Imperial Head-quarters, in Cartaxo, May 17.

"P.S.—A telegraphic communication has just been received, announcing the entrance into Santarem of our army this morning, it having been evacuatedby the enemy."

—(Times).

It appears that Lord Palmerston has been *negotiating* with Don Miguel in quite a novel manner, and that a similar system has been, or is to be, adopted towards Don Carlos. These Monarchs having evinced an heroic determination to stand or fall by their claims to the thrones which are lawfully theirs, Lord Palmerston has offered them £10,000 a-year a-piece, to abandon their rights and retire into private life. What a noble scheme!—what a magnificent display of diplomatic skill!—what a splendid exhibition of national spirit! to buy out the Kings of Spain and Portugal for £20,000 a-year! Can it be possible?—(John Bull.)

At a solemn Assembly of the Russian Senate, held in the presence of the Emperor, his Majesty declared his will that the Czarovitch, as heir to the Throne, and the Grand Duke Michael, should take their seats in the Assembly.

The Government received dispatches last night, announcing that on the 18th inst. Don Miguel evacuated Santarem, and retired upon Elvas, with his army in a state of entire discomfiture.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

JUNE 4.

It is stated that Don Miguel has sent upwards of £300,000 to Elvas, which he gathered from the provinces.—(Sun.)

We subjoin extracts from the London journals of Thursday. The Parliamentary proceedings on the previous night were of a miscellaneous nature, and presented nothing of importance. In the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, the Marquis of Londonderry again made inquiries respecting the quadrupartite league. The Noble Marquis, after apologising for having introduced the subject the previous evening in the absence of Earl Grey, said, that he was very anxious not to be considered in any way as feeling a wish to embarrass the Government, but owing to various reports he was desirous of knowing when it would be convenient for the Noble Earl to lay before the House the papers connected with the late treaty between Spain and Portugal—Lord Grey said, that all the rumours which the Noble Earl had heard, and seemed to be alarmed about, were wholly groundless, The fact was, that an omission had been accidentally made by the Portuguese Government in some of the documents; which did not, however, affect any one article of the treaty; but it was necessary to send them back to have the omission supplied; and thus a delay in signing the ratifications has arisen. He would, however, be prepared, before the end of the session, to lay on their Lordships' table every paper asked for by the Noble Marquis Londonderry.—The Marquis of Londonderry was understood to express himself satisfied with the Noble Earl's explanation. Nothing else of interest took place.

"His Majesty's packet *Nautilus* is arrived with the mail and dispatches from Lisbon. She sailed the 25th ult. Later advices have, therefore, been received by the *City of Edinburgh* steamer. Admiral Napier was at Lisbon when the packet sailed, and it was expected he would soon undertake an expedition against Madeira. Private letters mention, that some political prisoners who had escaped from Estremos, had been retaken by the Guerillas, and put to death. One of our letters states that an attempt was made to assassinate Don Pedro, on his way to Ramalhao, a Royal country seat, near Cintra, and about 16 miles from Lisbon. Two shots were fired from the road side, one of which entered the carriage. The guilty parties are supposed to be peasants; but they made their escape; pains have been taken, we are informed, to prevent the knowledge of the event becoming public. Our Correspondent informs us, that an agent of Don Miguel has found his way on board the *Asia*, the object of whose mission is said to be to ascertain whether Don Carlos would be received under the protection of the British flag, without subscribing to any conditions.—(Courier.)

"SEVEN O'CLOCK.—We learn from our Correspondent at Plymouth, of yesterday morning's date that the steam-boat, *Royal Tar*, had just left that port with M. Mendizabel, Colonel de Gand, and several passengers. Don Miguel is understood to be in tht *Stag* frigate, and Don Carlos in the *Donegal*, for the Mediterranean.—(Courier, *second edition.*)

"The following is the text of the Portuguese amnesty issued by Don Pedro. it is dated the 27th May; and is signed by the Regent, and countersigned by all the Ministers:

"Desiring to give an irrefragable testimony of clemency, and of the sentiments of love and indulgence with which my heart is constantly filled on behalf of the Portuguese who, deluded or misled by error, by interested passions, or by extraordinary circumstances have adhered to the usurpation until the moment of its final downfal; and being resolved on this great act at the very moment of the most signal victories, impelled thereto solely by my ardent desire to rally around the legitimate throne of my august daughter, all minds, all wills, and all hearts, with an entire oblivion of past crimes and opinions; and having heard the council of State, I have thought fit, in the name of the same august Senhora, to decree as follows:

"ARTICLE 1.—A general amnesty for all political offences committed since the 31st of July, 1826, is granted to all persons who may submit, or shall offer to submit, to the Government of her Most Faithful Majesty within 48 hours after the promulgation of this Decree, in the chief places of the districts (Cabecas de Concelhos), by presenting themselves to the local authorities, from whom they will receive safe conducts, such persons not having been previously obliged to submit by force of arms. Those who do not avail themselves of this amnesty, remain subject to the rigour of the laws,—Sec. 1. The execution of the Decree of the 31st of August, 1833, is suspended, with respect to the persons comprehended in the amnesty, until the Cortes shall deliberate on their case.—Sec. 2. They shall have possession of their property, but not power to alienate the same until the decision of the Cortes.—Sec. 3. The amnesty does not include restitution of ecclesiastical, political, and civil offices, nor of Crown property, nor of orders, commanderies, and pensions; neither does it extend to offences against individuals, nor exemption from responsibility to the prejudice of third parties.—Art. 1. The military officers comprehended in the amnesty, who shall, within the period prescribed in Art. 1., swear fidelity to the Queen's Government, shall retain their commissions legally conferred, and the Goverument will provide for their subsistence in proportion to their rank. The Ministers and Secretaries of state of all the departments are to hold this Decree to be thus understood, and cause the same to be executed.—(Globe.)

"We are glad to be able to announce that, in consequence of a repetition of earnest representations on the part of the British Ministers at Lisbon, Don Pedro released Sir John Campbell on his parole, on the 25th ult. Without participating in the opinion of the galiant General or deeming that any thing could be done beyond the amicable interferrence which has at length been successfully afforded, we fuel great pleasure at the release of a veteran British officer from a thraldom so truly disagreeable.—(Globe.)

We have received from Madrid an Extraordinary *Gazette* of May 31, containing the following official Article:—

"Dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Portugal to the Minister of War, dated Head-quarters, at Santa Olalla, May 27, five

"in the evening. Colonel Don Ramon Tejeiro, my chief Aide-de-Camp, detached to the Head-quarters of the Duke de Terceira, addressed to me yesterday the following Report, which I received on dismounting from my horse on my return from reconnoitering Elvas.

"*Evora Monte, May 26 in the evening.*

"General. On arriving here at five in the afternoon I found the Commander-in-Chief of the Miguelites, who had come to regulate the manner in which they were to lay down their arms, according to the terms previously agreed upon. The coun de Saldanha is also here for the same purpose, as well as Mr. Grant, Secretary to the English Embassy at Lisbon. The latter informed me that he had had a conversation this afternoon with Don Carlos at Evora, who asked where Gen. Rodil was; and, on being informed that he was not far off, and might even have arrived at Estrenoz, said with great eagerness—"Is there no means of causing him to stop his march?" To this Mr. Grant replied—"The only means is for your Highness to decide upon embarking, and quitting the Peninsula!"—"I am ready to do anything. I will embark at Sines!"—"Your Highness must embark at Aldea Gallega!" To very thing that Mr. Grant proposed Don Carlos consented, so apprehensive was he that Gen. Rodil would pursue him into Lisbon. He at first required that all his followers should embark with him, which, however, Mr. Grant opposed, permitting him to take only his family and his servants. The 600 soldiers and 300 officers who were with him will be placed in a depot until the Government shall come to a decision as to their disposal. Don Carlos has attached to him the Bishop of Leon, five Generals, and a great many priests and monks. I hasten to communicate to your Excellency a result so satisfactory. I intreat your excellency, to excuse the imperfections of this dispatch, the rapidity with which I have written it not permitting me to do it better.

(*Signed*) "RAMON TEJEIRO.'

"In transmitting the above Report to your Excellency, I cannot refrain from congratulating our august Queen Regent on this fortunate and favourable event. To these, my congratulations, are added those of the General, second in command of this Army, the Commandant-General of Estremadura, who is by my side, as well as of the other Generals, Officers, and Soldiers of the whole Army, who have accompanied me in this rapid and memorable campaign, terminated with all the success which every good Spaniard could desire."

(*Signed*) "JOSE RAMON RODIL."

—This *Gazette* adds the following:—"Gen. Rodil was about to go to the Portuguese head-quarters, where he proposed to remain as long as it was necessary for him to complete the important mission entrusted to his loyalty and devotedness. In the meantime the Spanish troops will continue to blockade the fortresses of Elvas, Campo Mayo, and Ouguela. Her Majesty's Government, in anticipation of this happy result, had taken measures for destroying the last remains of hope for the partisans of usurpation, and to ensure, as immediately as possible, the complete pacification of the kingdom."

PARIS, JUNE 4.

We have received by express a supplement to the *Madrid Gazette* of the 26th ult., and the *Gazette* of the 28th, containing several official dispatches, which afford important and detailed intelligence upon the military operations in Portugal. The following is from the supplement to the *Gazette* of the 26th:—"Colonel Tejeiro, one of Gen. Rodil's Aides-de-Camp, attached to the Duke de Terceira, informs Gen. Rodil, by a dispatch, dated Atolaya, May 16, that the Portuguese division having marched from Tomar by the Lisbon road, fell in with the Miguelites at the bridge of Galeira, and on the heights of Seisira, amounting to 6,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, with eight pieces of cannon. A vigorous attack was made on the left and centre, and the enemy was routed. The troops of Queen Donna Maria took 1,500 prisoners, with four standards, all the artillery, and several ammunition waggons. It was in consequence of this decisive affair that Santarem was occupied. The same dispatch states that the Miguelites who took refuge in the castle of Oren, have surrendered to Admiral Napier. Colonel Tejeiro concludes with stating that the division was about to march to Santarem, which was distant only one league. Gen Rodil, by a dispatch, dated the 22d inst., from his head quarters at Valencia de Alcantara (Portugal), announces that on the day before, Don Carlos had retrograded from the road towards the Algarves, which he had previously taken in order to return to Evora. It was believed that Don Miguel was also in that town. The General had disposed his forces so as to cover the country on the left bank of the Tagus, and leave the inhabitants at liberty to declare themselves in favour of Donna Maria. Gen. Trobopos Valdes, the chief of Don Pedro's staff, has written a letter to Gen. Rodil, in the name of the Duke of Braganza, dated from the Palace of Ramalhao, May 14, by which he expresses, in the most flattering terms, the gratitude of that Prince, for the co-operation of the Spanish army, and for the excellent dispositions made by Gen. Rodil. The same letter likewise informs the General, that the Portuguese Government had given orders for supplying the Spanish troops with all necessary provisions. On May 16, from his head-quarters at Castel Branco, Gen. Rodil addressed to the inhabitants of the province of Estremadura, of which he is Captain-General, a proclamation, in which he calls upon them to act like good Spaniards, and watch over the safety of their frontier towns, while the army is employed at a distance from them in the Portuguese province of the Alemtejo. He exhorts the Urban Militia to arm themselves, and guard the forts and fortified points, and thus preserve the public peace, in order that the troops of the Line, now engaged in that service, may join the army in active service, in striking a decisive blow, which will put an end to the disastrous contest afflicting a neighbouring and friendly nation." The following intelligence is extracted from the *Madrid Gazette* of the 28th ultimo:—"General Rodil has addressed the following report to the Minister of War:—"May it please your Excellency, Don Carlos and Don Miguel were yesterday at Evora, with their forces, which consist of 7,000 men, including 400 cavalry, and 17 pieces of artillery of different calibre. It is not yet known what route they intend to take. I came here to-day with the purpose I announced to you in my dispatch of yesterday. In consequence of dispatches which I sent to the Commander of the forces at Castello de Vide, and as soon as the divisions of the troops were established at Povora, Alpinan, and these head-quarters, I received at ten in the evening a Commission charged to concert with me the means of avoiding the effusion of blood, and to treat for the occupation of Castello de Vide by the Army of the Queen our Mistress, under the guarantees agreed upon, and which I will communicate to your Excellency to be laid before the Queen Regent. The conditions offered to the Miguelite troops will cease to-day at five o'clock, but I do not doubt that they will accede to this generous and benevolent treaty. I transmit to you the last and only commnnications, I have received from the Duke de Tereceira; they are dated the 21st, from Corucha and Almerin. Her Majesty will see what are the forces of her most Faithful Majesty, and the direction in which they are to operate. I shall act in concert with the columns of the Duke de Terceira and the Count de Saldanha, in the direction of Villa Viciosa, Elvas, or Campo Mayor, according as the movements of the Carlist and Miguelite troops may require. The division of cavalry under Baron Carondelet will arrive here tomorrow for this purpose. Dated from head quarters, at Portalegre, 23d May, 1834.

(Signed) "JOSE RAMON RODIL."

"*Letter from the Duke de Tereceira to Gen. Rodil.*

"I received yesterday the letter which you wrote to me the 19th inst., at four in the morning, and I have observed what you communicate to me. The enemy evacuated Santarem on the 18th, as I have already informed you, and I immediately began to cross the Tagus as well as the Count de Saldanha, in order to put myself in pursuit, which I shall do to-day. My column and that of Gen. Saldanha will pursue the enemy in parallel directions according to his line of march. The enemy has lost his best cavalry, as I am informed, and his infantry is in a deplorable state, and reduced to a small number. The army the Queen in pursuit of him amounts to 20,000 men. It is believed that Don Miguel is taking the direction of Evora. You will arrange your movements according to these communications as you think proper. Dated at Almeirin 21st May, 1834."

(Signed) "THE DUKE DE TERCEIRA."

The *Osprey* cutter arrived on Saturday evening from Lisbon, with accounts to the 19th. They bring details of a victory obtained at Aceiceria by the Duke of Terceira over a portion of Miguel's army on the 16th, when he took 1,200 prisoners, besides a number of deserters, cannon, etc., and followed up his victory with such effect, that Miguel abandoned Santarem in the night of the 17th. The Duke of Braganza has issued a general amnesty to the soldiers and followers of Don Miguel. The gallant Napier has not been idle. He attacked the Miguelites at Villa de Orem, and took the whole garrison, 800 strong, prisoners on the 17th. Private letters from Lisbon state, that, after the battle of the 16th ult., the 12th, 19th, and 23d regiments of infantry deserted to Don Pedro, with 200 cavalry, under Gen. Cuez. Miguel's army was retreating to the Algarves, and Don Miguel himself was expected to embark for Gibraltar.

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Other accounts state that he was proceeding towards Elvas. In any case his career is over (1). —(Sun.)

The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, of the 29th ult., has the following, of the 25th, from Berlin:— "The departure of the Crown Prince and his consort for Saint Petersburgh will take place in a few days. We hear that the Crown Prince of Bavaria will also pass through our city shortly, on his way to the Russian capital; a two-fold marriage is said to be the motive of his journey."—*Galignani's Messenger, June* 4.

SURRENDER OF DON MIGUEL.

(From the Globe.)

"It is with great pleasure and exultation that we announce to our readers that the treaty of the quadruple alliance has already borne its fruit. The civil war in Portugal is over; the Miguelite army has submitted to Donna Maria, and Don Miguel and Don Carlos have by this time left the Peninsula in a British ship-of-war. After the Victory gained by Terceira near Thomar, the Miguelites, as our readers already know, precipitately evacuated Santarem, and crossed over to the south of the Tagus in the direction of Evora; they were instantly pursued by the troops of Donna Maria, one division of which marched upon Montemor to cut the Miguelites off from the sea, whilst another bore down upon Estremoz to prevent them from reaching Elvas. Thus beaten, hunted down, and surrounded, suffering under every kind of privation, paralysed by internal dissensions, and driven to despair by the quadruple treaty, the Miguelite army first asked for an armistice, and that being refused agreed to lay down their arms. Don Miguel consented immediately to leave the Peninsula, and chose a British ship-of-war for his conveyance. The accounts of these important events are dated the 27th May, from Lisbon. We subjoin letters received by the morning papers:—

(From the Herald.)

"FALMOUTH, JUNE 1.—The *City of edinburgh* steamer, Sharp, has just arrived here from Lisbon, whence she saied on Wednesday morning last, The news in important, which you will see by the accompanying, handed me by Captain Sharp:— "*Lisbon*, May 27. The war is now definitively at an end, Don Mignel having surrendered, and embarked at the port of Sines, or some other in Algarves, on board a Brttish ship of war, as you will see from the enclosed supplement to this day's *Chronica*, which his Majesty the Emperor himself condescended to hand to me half an hour ago, at the Palace of Necessidades, where I went to congratulate him on the happy termination at his glorious labours, when from amongst the crowd of courtiers he was pleased to single me out as a witness of the commencement and progress of his exertions during the siege of Oporto, when the aspect of affairs was any thing but encouraging. Don Pedro, I must say, bears his good fortune with the greatest moderation, and rejoices at the further effusion of blood being spared, and still more so at the safety of his brother, who, had he fallen into the hands of the Duke of Terceira's army instead of Saldanha's, it is apprehended, would have become a victim to the fury of the soldiers. Salutes from the batteries and all the ships of war in the river have been firing all this morning. The dispatch of Marshal Saldanha, dated yesterday, from Evora, was brought this morning by his Aide-de-Camp, Col. Ximenes, with the subjoined dispatch, addressed to him by Gen. Lemos. It is asserted that Don Miguel ordered an attack, but that his soldiers, refusing to obey, secured him, when he made a virtua of necessity, and surrendered. Don Carlos is said to be in the same boat with Miguel. The *Donegal*, 74, is to carry them to England."

(Supplement to the *Chronica Constitutional.*)

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of this day, which accompained two copies of orders received by your Excellency from the Government of Lisbon, as well as apacket of proclamations, signed by Don Pedro, Duke of Braganza; and in reply it is my duty to state, that, in order to avoid the shedding of more Portuguese blood, the propositions of which your Excellency has sent me a copy are accepted. As it is permitted to Don Miguel to embark in any port, and in any of the vessels of either of the four Allied Powers, he has chosen the port of Sines, or any other in Algarve, and on board an English vessel; and he desires to know whether her Most Serene Highness the Infanta Donna Isabel Marie, who is in the fortress of Elvas, is to accompany him. It now remains to make the necessary arrangements, for which purpose I wait the orders of your Excellency, and I am ready to appear in any place which you may point out, if it should be necessary.—God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed) "JOES ANTONIO DE AZEVEDO LEMOS. Lieatenant-General.

"Evora, May 26, 1834.

"To Senhor Conde de Saldanha."

(From the second Edition of the Times.)

"We have received an express from Falmouth, with the following letters from our Lisbon Correspondent:—

"*Lisbon*, May 27.—I am happy to inform you that, according the most accurate information, both Carlos and Miguel are now under the custody of the liberating troops. The fact is, that his followers made up their minds to lay down their arms, and perceiving that he was thinking of getting off, Lemos, his General, thought that they might stand a chance of being better treated if escape was prevented. The dispatch from the said Lemos to Count Saldanha is a mere gasconade; they were never offered any other terms than that they would be well treated if they surrendered forthwith. A Council of State is sitting at this moment, in order to determine how he is to be sent on board, and also what conditions are to be exacted of Don Carlos before he is allowed to quit the country. This has, indeed, been a glorious day for the friends of rational liberty. Royal salutes have been fired by the batteries and the fleets in the Tagus. Admiral Napier's ship, the *Don John*, saluted the British, French, and Spanish flags, as parties to the alliance lately entered into. My next letter will be interesting.—*Galignni's Messenger, June* 5.

PARIS,—JUNE 9.

The TEMPS has the following:—"Noble and enlightened liberalism has a worthy representative in the person of the Regent of Portugal. The *à propos* of the publication of the Amnesty immediately after victory, doubles the value of an act in itself eminently popular. Don Pedro shows a perfect comprehension of constitutional forms and consistency by referring to the Cortes the decision, as to the confiscations denounced by his decree of the 31st August, 1833, against such of the Nobles as were abettors of the usurpation. This respect for the true spirit of a Representative Government is a most happy omen for the future conduct of the Regency, and we could not expect less from a Prince who has spontaneously conceived and realised the idea of the Portuguese Charter. The continuance of the rank and pay of such of the officers of the defeated party as shall come in and submit themselves to the present Government within the period fixed by the amnesty, is also a politic and wise step. In the state of disorganisation into which the prolonged civil war has thrown the Portuguese provinces will not be easy, probably for a long time, to create fresh officers for the army, consequently it is better to take those who now exist. The disinterested fidelity shown by the officers of Don Miguel for two successive years, through reverses and privations of every nature, is a sufficient guarantee for their conduct, when, by showing them confidence and generosity, they become attached to the Constitutional cause. It should be recollected that the Portuguese soldier is the most faithful in the world, and the least liable to the seduced by the spirit of party. The precipitate flight of Don Carlos, and the total abandonment of his cause, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon his partisans in the north of Spain. Projects of a new intervention by France in these countries, which are rather a prey to brigandage than to a war of opinion, are again talked of. But the discomfiture of Don Carlos will do more in restoring order and security than any foreign army. The rallying cry is stilled for ever. It has also been said that a corps of 10,000 Portuguese is to enter Spain, in order to effect the complete pacification of Biscay. This project appears to be more practicable, and might gain a great advantage to Portugal, by uniting troops of the Queen and those of the ex-Pretender in one foreign expedition. Successes gained by their joint exertions would become pledges for their perfect reconciliation. Glory is an excellent restorer of peace between contending parties."

"Extract of a letter from Lisbon:—It is reported that Don Pedro's Ministers mean *to do away with all British privileges*, and that a decree would already have been issued for that purpose had not the fourth article of the treaty of 1810 been acted upon and recognised since the late custom-house chicanery, and the equalisation of duty decree of April 18. In this case Portugal would hardly be any longer inhabitable for British subjects, and perhaps this is the very thing aimed at.—(Herald.)

The COURRIER FRANCAIS infers, from the courtesy shown to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and the benign language of Count Pozzo di Borgo, that Russia is aiming to draw closer its relations with France, and to paralyse as much as possible the union between France and England. The Emperor would pardon the Cabinet of the, Tuileries for the part it has just taken in the affairs of Portugal, if it would detach itself from Great Britain on the question of the affairs of the Levant. The English Ministry has never deceived itself upon the projects of Russia, and the dangers that threaten England if they should be accomplished, and whatever course France may take, it is determined to bring the question to a solution. Great naval preparations have been made and are making. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has also been augmented and reinforced by all the succour the Sultan can afford, but it will take care not to hazard a battle in open sea with the British forces. The Emperor hopes that France will not declare herself, that England will not dare to act alone, and hence that he may be able to execute his designs upon Egypt before the Powers think of offering opposition or the fleet of Alexandria be able to defend itself against his. The Czar hoped for the accession of the Tories to power, and the check of last week may derange some of his plans. If Mehemet Ali be not attacked by sea, he will be in Syria, for the Sultan will no longer consider himself bound by his concessions to the Viceroy when once Nicholas is in a condition to support him. It is rumoured that Austria is abandoning the policy of Russia; we are willing to believe it, and above all we hope that France will support England.

"In addition to the news given yesterday from Portugal, we learn from the *Chronica* of the 26th ult. that Don Pedro has addressed a formal letter of thanks to the Duke of Terceira and his army, written with his own hand. He also decreed a division of the Portuguese army into two corps – the one to be commanded by the Duke of Terceira, and the other by Count Saldanha, without implying superiority of rank to either. A summons to the governor of Madeira, still holding out for Don Miguel, is also to be found in these papers. By the late interesting result two ancient kingdoms of great importance and social capability will be enrolled among the gradually increasing list of constitutional governments; and so much for the clearing up of one of the most malignantly stigmatised courses of our foreign policy. We are much mistaken if other events are not in rapid progress which will equally expose the weakness of the many columns of vague abuse and trash which have been so lavishly expended in a course of as illiberal attack as ever party or personal animosity dictated. —(Globe.)

"The catastrophe of the political drama in Portugal, though not unexpected, has been in the last scene, worked out with a celerity somewhat startling. There is little doubt, that by this time, Don Miguel is once more an inmate of a vessel bearing the flag of England, and making his way to this country; and it is generally credited that Don Carlos is his companion. Report says that he has taken care to secure to himself the means of maintaining the rank of a private gentleman, by stipulating for the guarantee of an annuity of £12,000, which he has been enabled to insist upon successfully, from the fact of the Crown jewels of Portugal (among the richest in the world) being *hypothecated* in this country under circumstances which made it a matter of great difficulty to obtain their restitution without his concurrence.—(Times.)

"Don Miguel is, we hear, to have sixty contos of reis, between £16,000 and £17,000 a-year. He binds himself not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, and not to return to the Peninsula.—(Courier.)

The *National* gives the following as an extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 30, 9 o'clock in the evening, and communicated from Bayonne by telegraph. The authenticity of this, however, may be doubted, as none of the Ministerial journals mention the arrival of any telegraphic dispatch:— "The Commander-in-Chief of Don Miguel's army on the one part, and the Count de Saldanha and Mr. Grant, the Secretary to the English Ambassador at Lisbon, on the other, met at Evora, and there settled the terms of the submission of Don Miguel's troops. Mr. Grant had on the same day an interview with Don Carlos, who has determined to quit the Peninsula, and is about to embark at Alpea Geliego, with his family and suite." —*Galignani's Messenger, June*, 6.

Our readers know that Don Miguel at length, and under the pressure of irresistible circumstances, has agreed to quit Portugal. As to the precise nature of the arrangement by which Don Pedro is to be left in undisputed military possession of a country, a large majority of whose population regard him in the light of an usurper and a tyrant, we are yet without any authentic information; but with respect to the consequences of his undisputed ascendency in Portugal, so far as the interests of Great Britain or the character of her Government for prudence or spirit are concerned, the past conduct of the *chassé* of Brazil leaves, unfortunately, very little doubt. The flatterers of Lord Palmerston ascribe this event, which we suppose the Noble Lord, and the sycophants who affect to applaud his management of our foreign affairs, will pretend for a week or two to consider as a triumph, to the influence of the Quadrupartite Treaty. If the success of Don Pedro be justly ascribed to this cause, he has had the good fortune to derive the sole advantage from a compact, which compact and its contrivers he has at least the merit of having treated very unceremoniously. Why, by the way, is not this famous Treaty yet laid before Parliament, the receipt at the Foreign Office of its full and complete ratification having been authoritatively announced by our Ministerial Contemporaries several days ago? We have expressed our belief that it is not yet ratified by Don Pedro; and now, in opposition to the confident assertions of the Ministerial journals, we reiterate the expression. We venture even to go further than this, and to declare our conviction that the recent change in the posture of affairs in Portugal will not by any means accelerate the desired ratification. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more gross or inexcusable deception than that which is practised upon the British public, when they are told by the journals, which Lord Palmerston patronises and controuls, that the expulsion of Don Miguel has settled the affairs of Portugal. A month will not pass away before it will be discovered that the affairs of Portugal are as unsettled as ever, to which will probably be added the still more important discovery, that the relations of Great Britian with Portugal were never in a more unsatisfactory position than that to which the unrestrained ascendency of Don Pedro, or the triumphant policy rather of Lord Palmerston, will be seen by that time to have brought them. Every act of Don Pedro during the period in which he has been carrying on a doubtful contest, with no other chance of success than what he derived from the unjust and wicked interference of the British Government in his favour, has attested most unequivocally that towards the British Government he entertains no other feelings than those of rooted aversion and supreme contempt. He has omitted no opportunity of injuring British interests. He has omitted no opportunity of showing that in his judgment the British Government is unworthy even of the common courtesy which it is the practice of States the most indifferent to each other to maintain in their ordinary intercourse. And what expectation can reasonably be entertained, now that he is in a position in which he may believe himself in some degree independent of the aid of Great Britian, that he will become more civil, tractable or grateful? Lord Palmerston has been sufficiently warned to prepare for the mortifications and disappointments which Portugal, under the unrestrained dominion of Don Pedro, has certainly in reserve for him; but the Noble Lord is much too vain and selfsufficient to be accessible to such warnings. His Lordship requires kicks and buffets to arouse him from his dream of delightful self-complacency, and we mistake the character and objects of Don Pedro altogether, if he be not the very man to inflict them.—(POST.)

MISCELLANEA.

PARIS.—The Minister of the Marine has sent circulars to all the commercial ports, with orders to keep the offices for enrolling sailors for the navy constantly open, and to send to Toulon all that arrive from sea, and have been on shore six months. Previous orders had been issued to put all ships which are afloat in the ports into repair, so as to be ready for sea on the first notice.—*Galignani's Messenger, June* 9.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 28th ult. has the following from Zara:—"A vessel which has arrived here in 43 days from Alexandria brings intelligence that Mahemed Ali has concluded peace with the inhabitants of Mocha, after imprisoning their chiefs.

"In some of the West India Islands a very odd change has taken place in the views of the colonists. Instead of looking forward to the emancipation of the negross as the signal for massacre and rapine in its most appalling form, they now begin to speak of the policy of imitating the course pursued in Antigua, and givining them freedom at once in the confident expectation of finding that, when liberated, a vast sum of money, which they heard had been concealed by the slaves, will come into circulation, and enrich their late owners.—*Herald, June* 2.

A Supplement to the *Corfu Gazette* of May 1, publishes in the Greek and Italian languages a Proclamation issued by Lord Nugent, dissolving the Parliament of the Ionian Islands. This document is accompanied by the authority given by the King of England to the Lord High Commissioner for this purpose; and by another Proclamation, which forms the President of the dissolved Parliament, the Members of the Senate, and five Members of the Second Chamber, into Primary Council until the Convocation of a new Parliament.

The *Ottoman Moniteur*, of May 9, contains a firman of the Sultan for the organisation of a new Turkish Militia for the purpose of providing, in case of war, a sufficient body of disciplined troops for the defence of the vast territories of the Empire, and garrisoning the frontier fortresses, without, in the mean time, withdrawing from agriculture, trade, and the other branches of industry, too many hands, whereby the country would be impoverished, and the revenues of the State be diminished. Consequently, the Sultan has decided to create a Militia or National Guard, under the denomination of *Redifi-asairi-mansouerie-Mouhammedige*,- and commanded the Seraskier Pacha to make, without delay, all the necessary preparations for its organisation. The new militia is not to be constantly embodied, but to be assembled from time to time to receive instruction in military discipline and manœuvres, and in the use of arms, so that in times of war there may be a sufficient force to join the regular troops in defence of the empire when they will be clothed, fed and lodged, and receive the same pay. This new system will, without interfering with the progress of the industry of the country, obviate the disastrous consequences hitherto arising from a precipitate calling of numerous bodies of men to take up arms, whereby they formed a rude assemblage of soldiers without order, and died ingloriously without benefit to their country, leaving a sensible and injurious void in the general population, to the great detriment of the interests of all.—*Galignani's Messenger. June* 5.

The salaries of the officers appointed to superintend the trade to China, are—Lord Napier, First Superintendant, £6,000 a-year; Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, second, £3,000; Mr. J. F. Davis, third, £2,000. Rev. G. H. Vachell, Chaplain, £1,000; and Captain C. Elliott, R. N., Master Attendant, £800.—(Herald) May 28.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of April 11, contains a notice from the French Consul at Constantinople, announcing that the Ottoman fleet was about to blockade the Island of Samous, and warning French vessels not to attempt to make the Island when the blockade is effected.

We learn by recent accounts from Russia, that the Emperor is about to undertake a journey into the Crimea, which has given rise to much conjecture in the diplomatic circles. It is stated that his Majesty is about to inspect his fleet at Sebastapol, which is said to have been increased in the Black Sea in a greater proportion than the British squadron in the Mediterranean. The relations of the Cabinets are such, at this moment, that, in spite of the appearance of harmony, and the fear of deranging the *statu quo*, preparations are being made on all sides to meet events, as though a collision must take place ere long.—*Courier Francais, May* 30.

The East India Company's Tea Sale this morning commenced at the Iudia House, and was fully attended. The quantity declared was 9 millions of lbs. As soon as the presiding Director had taken his seat, he stated that memorials had been addressed to the Company relative to the new regulations for the deposits on tea, the new mode of taking the taxes, etc. The East India Company in reply stated that representations had been made to Government and to the customs upon the changes to be made, and that the customs had replied that teas in future must be subjected to the same taxes as other goods.—Several gentlemen addressed the court stating that the alteration of taxes would occasion a loss of £20,000 a-year to the trade; and after sometime was lost in discussion, a postponement of the sale was agreed to consider the course best to be adopted.—(Globe.) June, 2.

"It seems generally believed that her Majesty has abandoned her intention of going to Germany.—(Courier.)

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